FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 JULY 1986

Israel-Morocco

The talks between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Moroccan King Hassan II focused primarily on the Fes plan according to the joint Israeli-Moroccan communique carried by Tel Aviv IDF radio 24 July, and noted that the two sides made a thorough analysis of the situation in the Middle East and the conditions which could contribute to peace in the area. The communique revealed that the Moroccan king presented and explained the "advantages" of the Fes plan while Peres "clarified" his position on the plan and presented suggestions which he believed necessary for attaining peace. The sides also stressed that the talks were "merely an exchange of views" and "not at all intended as negotiations," the radio reported. In a statement upon his return from Morocco and broadcast by IDF radio, Peres praised the "extensive, frank, and very friendly" talks which he described as a "very important step" in the peace process. In a subsequent news conference carried by the radio, the king's "satisfaction" over the talks was noted by Peres, who nevertheless revealed that both sides realize that "there is a lot of territory to cover" and that "differences of opinion" exist.

Meanwhile, in a speech to the nation touching on the rationale and conclusions of his talks with the Israeli prime minister, King Hassan II said the meetings were conducted within the framework of the Fes plan, which he noted does not specify that contacting Israel within the plan's parameters is prohibited, according to Rabat radio. The king disclosed that Arab circumstances and Israeli circumstances dictated that he meet with Peres at this time, and he opined in particular that the "Israelis will change completely" in 4 months when the "extreme right-wing" Likud party is handed power. With regard to Arab circumstances, the king listed the various "problems" existing in the Arab world, including the various disputes and the Iranian-Iraqi war, and stressed his belief that his talks with Peres might once again force the Arabs to focus on the "essential problem," the Palestinian cause, and bring the Arabs together in a meeting in which the various inter-Arab disputes might dissipate and thereby allow them to "regroup their forces for confrontation."

Revealing Peres' rejection of the two main points of the Fes summit; namely, withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognition of the PLO, the Moroccan monarch said he told Peres: "Good-bye. if the situation is as it is, then good-bye." Reiterating his contention that the talks were not negotiations but only a exploration of views, the king disclosed Morocco's intention to inform all Arab leaders on the talks, according to the radio.

Responding to a question at the aforementioned news conference that it "was not difficult to feel disappointment" in the king's speech, Peres said he disagreed with that assessment because of the fact that both sides agreed to further meetings and that a joint communique, although incorporating "different stands," was issued.

In further reaction to the talks, a Fatah Central Committee statement termed Peres' visit to Morocco a frank violation of Arab and Islamic summits which rejected any relations with Israel, Baghdad Voice of PLO reported. The statement condemned the visit, and asked the PLO Executive Committee to call for an Arab summit conference to face the issue, the radio continued. In Libya, meetings of Basic People's Congresses unanimously condemned the talks, calling them a shameful violation of the Oujda Treaty of unity between Libya and Morocco, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. The people insisted on "destroying" anyone who obstructs Arab unity, the radio announced. Elsewhere, the YAR president telephoned Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the same radio reported, adding that the two leaders discussed the adoption of an Arab stance toward "treason." The Amman paper *Sawt al-Sha'b* editorialized 24 July that Jordan's main responsibility in light of the Israeli-Moroccan talks is to prevent further splits in the Arab position so that those talks could not become another "Zionist penetration" and so that Peres could not achieve his objectives so readily. stressing that Jordan's stance vis-a-vis the Palestinian question remains "constant and unchanged," the paper opined that Morocco, which is not a direct party to the Palestine question, "cannot drag any of the concerned Arab countries to an unfamiliar approach" as long as those countries continue to adhere to the "constant principles for a just comprehensive peace."

Addressing the Majlis in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani discussed the role of "reactionary" Arab leaders in the visit of the Israeli prime minister to Morocco. Alluding to the Saudi monarch, King Hassan II, and others, Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared his certainty that the visit was planned behind closed doors by those who promote groups such as the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab League, and the Islamic Conference Organization.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian artillery firing claimed "scores" of Iraqi casualties throughout the fronts 23 July, IRNA announced, citing a military communique. An Iraqi gunboat sunk in the Khawr 'Abdallah waters early the same day, Tehran radio's English service reported. For its part, Iraq announced further air attacks against an Iranian command headquarters and against two railway bridges, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

Lebanon

Syrian officers informed Hizballah leaders of their determination to extend the security plan to the southern suburb at any price, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, which added that Hizballah has rejected the idea. Hizballah leader Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah reiterated his rejection of the security plan extension, the radio continued, noting that great tension has arisen due to a clash between Hizballah and Amal gunmen.

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Arab Reaction to Peres' Visit to Morocco

'Text' of Fatah Statement

JN231715 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1635 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Text" of statement by Fatah Central Committee on Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco — date not given]

[Text] The Palestinian revolution was surprised by Peres' visit, which is taking place while the criminal Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territory is continuing and while Zionist occupation authorities are continuing repression against our people and proceeding with schemes of Judaization and settlement. The visit also takes place while the Zionist planes and Navy are launching brutal attacks against camps and assembly areas of our people.

The official reception of the prime minister of the Zionist enemy in Morocco constitutes a frank violation of Arab and Islamic summits which affirmed their rejection of any relations with the Zionist entity. These summits also affirmed support for the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights led by their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

This serious step taken by Morocco comes within the framework of separate and bilateral solutions — the course rejected by our people and the Arab nation. At the same time, this course will create new divisions in the Arab arena which is in pressing need of cohesion and solidarity.

The Palestinian revolution announces its rejection and condemnation of this act. It appeals to the Arab nation and all fraternal countries to confront this violation of Arab and international consensus and to renew their commitment to the bases of common Arab action — the bases asserting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to establish an independent state on their national soil, and to return to their homeland. The Palestinian revolution asserts what has been agreed upon in Arab summits; namely, that a just and comprehenisve solution can be achieved through an international conference within a UN framework with the participation of permanent members of the Security Council and all parties concerned, including the PLO, on an equal footing with other parties.

In light of this Arab fragmentation, the Fatah Central Committee believes it is dutybound to ask the PLO Executive Committee to make an urgent call for an Arab summit conference to face this situation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Fatah Central Committee

PNC Spokesman Blames 'Arab Group'

JN231854 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A PNC spokesman has stated the following:

Peres' visit to Morocco is a link in a series of Arab defeats and a retreat from facing facts, giving things their true names, and confronting the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation with solidarity and frankness. The Arab summit resolutions are clear and stipulate no Arab country should have contact with the Zionist entity before Israel withdraws from occupied Arab territories.

Proceeding from this principle, we should not overlook the danger of this event and we should not underestimate its serious dimensions for the Arab situation. We should direct our attention to repeated Israeli statements that Israel will not withdraw from the occupied territories, especially Jerusalem, as well as to the fact that any contact with officials in Israel by any Arab official will mean a departure from Arab summit resolutions. Therefore, some Arab countries showed violent reactions by severing relations or the like.

But I ask: For how long will we continue our defeatism and deal with issues with mere reactions? For how long will obstacles hamper the convening of an Arab summit or any other real Arab solidarity in order to discuss our causes and frankly and objectively determine the steps we should take to deal with our central issue, Palestine, as well as all our issues? For how long will we continue to describe violations of our summit resolutions as treason without taking a practical position to straighten out things and move toward a sound solution that will achieve the higher Arab interest and save the kinfolk in the West Bank and Gaza Strip from the yoke of Zionism? While I denounce this event and warn of its results, I blame the Arab group, especially those who prevent solidarity and the convening of an Arab summit. I hope all of us will learn a lesson from what Al-Sadat did and from what is currently taking place so we can return to our senses and take honorable positions. We have been sufficiently exposed to humiliating situations.

Habash, USSR Official Discuss Visit

JN231310 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Louis Faris report from Damascus]

[Excerpt] A PFLP spokesman has stated that a meeting took place this morning between Dr George Habash and Dr Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They discussed during the meeting what has been described as the serious effects resulting from King Hassan's meeting with Peres. They agreed on the need to confront this development aimed at generalizing the Camp David course in the Arab region. [passage omitted]

PFLP Attacks W. Bank 'Suspect Voices'

JN231406 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 23 Jul (SANA) — The PFLP has condemned the suspect voices of some personalities in the occupied homeland welcoming the traitorous step taken by the Moroccan king, who received enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on Moroccan territory. The PFLP Political Bureau spokesman said in a statement today that these suspect voices only represent the stand of a clique of suspect persons such as Ilyas Frayj and Hanna

Sanyurah, who are rejected by the Palestinian people in their heroic confrontation of the attempts to apply the Palestinian section of the treasonous Camp David accords.

The PFLP spokesman expressed the front's satisfaction with and welcome of the stands expressed by the patriotic personalities led by Bassam al-Shak'ah [former Nabulus mayor], who declared their condemnation and rejection of Hassan II's treason. The PFLP reiterated its warning to the suspect symbols of the dangers of continuing to deviate from the Palestinian people's national will.

Source Denies Klibi Foreknowledge

LD231613 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1529 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, 23 Jul (KUNA) — A source close to the Arab League Secretariat General has denied that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi had prior knowledge of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' current visit to Morocco.

The source, who did not want to be named, told KUNA in reply to a question on this subject that the Arab League secretary general is currently making contacts with all member-countries regarding this issue.

PLO Radio Anticipates Further Blows

JN232011 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1750 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] O brothers: The Zionist enemy prime minister's visit to Morocco and his meeting with Moroccan King Hassan II are the beginning of an event which has really taken us by surprise. Although such events have become familiar, they painfully raise the following question: What then? We have to anticipate further retreating steps and even further alliances with the Zionist enemy because Washington wants to fight the PLO — a fight the United States wants to become a priority for the Arab countries' policies.

We have to anticipate further blows because Washington does not recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and because it does not want Yasir 'Arafat's plans for a solution or any solution other than a unilateral one aimed at cancelling the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights in order to entrench the Zionist occupation of Palestinian Arab lands and to turn the entire Arab region into a zone of U.S. interest and influence.

We have to anticipate further blows as long as Arabs escalate their differences, as long as principles of joint Arab action regarding the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's rights has ceased to exist, and as long as the convening of an Arab summit is impossible. We have to anticipate more blows as long as there are Arab capitals that base their alliances on antagonizing the PLO and as long as there are people who submit to U.S. conditions seeking unilateral solutions.

We have to anticipate further retreat, collaboration with the enemy, and treason against Palestine. Although these are our calculations and expectations, there is a bitter question: What then? Where are these Arab steps going? How far will King Hassan II go in allowing the fatal Zionist plots in the Arab nation? Why does King Hassan II reveal his scandalous relations with Zionist enemy leaders? This is a painful surprise. What an indifference to the nation's feeligns, principles, and values! How indifferent are Arab rulers to Arab public opinion or the Arab nation's position!

What about the nation's martyrs and victims who fell for the sake of the Palestine question? What about the blood of the martyrs who fell to purify the Arab lands of the dirt of the Zionists? Why are these Zionists received in the Arab land with such simplicity? What about our resisting people in the occupied homeland who continue their difficult, bitter struggle to repulse the occupation from their Arab land? How will they forgive those who do not only refrain from supporting them, but also receive the Zionist enemy leaders? What will the Arab nation do in regard to this resounding scandal? Will the convening of an Arab summit remain impossible?

If the state of affairs continues as it is, which Arab capital will be officially visited by Shim'on Peres? Maybe Yitzhaq Shamir, the Likud leader, will visit some Arab captials when he assumes power from Peres, the Alignment leader.

Arab Conference in Damascus Ends, Issues Statement

JN231651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The meetings of the second session of the Arab People's Conference Permanent Secretariat held under Comrade Mut'ib Shinan, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the Party's delegation participating in this session, concluded in Damascus today. During the session a number of documents, including the future program of the Permament Secretariat and its stands on developments in the Arab arena, particularly the Moroccan regime's new treason of meeting with the Zionist enemy prime minister, were approved. Among the documents approved were the political report including a comprehensive evaluation of current issues, as well as the Secretariat's statement on the Egyptian 23 July Revolution anniversary.

The statement issued by the Secretariat at the end of its meetings affirms that the U.S. Administration, which adopts a policy of state terrorism and comprehensive hegemony, seeks to impose its policies upon the region through the expansion of the Camp David accords and the liquidation of the Palestine question. The statement adds that the conferees consider King Hassan II's meeting with Shim'on Peres in Morocco a step no less dangerous and treasonous than the steps of Al-Sadat. This step is not isolated from Arab reactionary moves coordinated with 'Arafat's clique for finding an acceptable political framework for liquidating the Palestine question.

The statement affirms the condemnation of the conferees and Arab masses of this treasonous step. It says this meeting is a new

link in the Camp David accords. It calls on Arab masses to confront this step and to obliterate its results.

The participants in the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference affirmed their stand alongside Syria's stands and steadfastness under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in the face of the dangers threatening the Arab nation.

The statement also refers to the dangers of U.S.-Zionist threats against Syria, as well as to the recent U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It affirms this is aimed at imposing capitulation upon Arabs. The conferees called for activating the pan-Arab front for steadfastness and confrontation, saying this constitutes an important step toward rallying Arab masses' resources in the battle of Arab destiny. They affirmed the need for the cohesion of Palestinian revolution forces with Syria and progressive Arab forces as an indispensable step to foil the current plot to liquidate the Palestine question.

The conferees praised Syria's support for fraternal Lebanon in helping it to overcome its ordeal and liberate the south from the Zionist invaders. The conferees highly praised Syria's sacrifices under President Hafiz al-Asad in defending the Arab nation's causes.

Joint Forces Attack Lahd Positions in S. Lebanon

JN231906 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The men of the Joint Palestinian-National Lebanese Forces have detonated remote-controlled charges under an armored vehicle belonging to Antoine Lahd's militias, an agent of the Zionist enemy, in Jazzin, southern Lebanon. The vehicle was completely destroyed and its occupants were killed or wounded.

The men of the joint forces used katyusha rockets to shell a military position of the agent Lahd militias in 'Ayn Ibil, southeast of Tyre, today. The rockets accurately hit the targets. The position was greatly damaged and many of the agent elements were killed or wounded.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Iraq's Ramadan, Saddam Message

GF231538 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1440 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Jul (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here this afternoon Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister. During the meeting Ramadan conveyed to his highness the amir of Bahrain a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with current developments in the area, especially the Iraq-Iran war and Arab issues, as well as bilateral relations. During the meeting current developments in the Gulf and Arab arenas, Iraq's desire to enhance bilateral relations, and current international issues were reviewed. [passage omitted]

Ends Visit, Departs for Baghdad

GF231754 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1705 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Jul (WAKH) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister, left Manama for Baghdad this evening after a brief visit to Bahrain, concluding his tour of a number of countries in the region. [passage omitted]

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Criticizes Peres Visit to Morocco

GF231055 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Jul (WAKH) — [passage omitted] Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar al-Khalij* said that the Israeli prime minister's visit to Morocco will not reach any positive results with regard to the settlement process and that it will only increase Arab divisions. Commenting on this visit the newspaper points out that it is natural not to expect a positive outcome from the visit. It says: For the peace process in the region to produce positive results regarding the restoration of Arab rights, it is necessary that all Arab parties concerned with the conflict, foremost of which is the PLO, take part in the talks. Such talks should also be preceded by a clear Israeli recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which is their right to establish an independent state.

The newspaper adds that any departure from Arab unanimity would only give rise to divisions and exacerbate the Arab differences which the Arab leaders have been trying for a long time to resolve in order to reach the minimum limit of solidarity. It points out that the Arab leaders long ago decided not to approve the style of direct negotiations with the enemy and not to reach partial settlements with it, because the Arab world can achieve nothing in its favor through this. The newspaper concludes its editorial by saying that the Arab world now more than ever needs to mend the crack in its ranks and that the Arab world cannot tolerate another factor of division and rupture.

KUWAIT

Government 'Appalled, Surprised' by Peres Visit

LD231300 Kuwait KUNA in English 1211 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 23 (KUNA) — Kuwait is appalled and surprised by reports of the visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, an official Foreign Ministry source said here Wednesday.

The cource told the *Kuwait News Agency* that Kuwait once again affirms that any approach to settle the Palestinian cause, the prime Arab cause, should fall within the framework of collective Arab efforts.

He added that Kuwait reiterates its declared policies of support to regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Any move beyond this context will lead to more complications for that cause in particular and for the Arab situation in general, he said.

The source said Kuwait continues watch developments of that visit.

Ramadan Meets Kuwaiti Amir, Delivers Message

JN231245 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1004 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Jul (INA) — The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah met Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister here today.

During the meeting, Ramadan conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad dealing with bilateral relations, the latest developments of the Iran-Iraq war, and the current Arab situation. The letter underscored the need for joint Arab action to confront the challenges and conspiracies facing the Arab nation.

Ramadan told INA after the meeting that he had discussed with the amir fraternal bilateral relations. He said both sides expressed their satisfaction with the advanced relations between Iraq and Kuwait and emphasized their mutual desire to work for further developing and expanding these ties in all areas.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; and Brigadier 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs. On the Kuwaiti side, the meeting was attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Ramadan and the accompanying delegation arrived here late last night on a visit to Kuwait in the course of a tour of Arab Gulf states.

PDRY

CPSU's Kapitonov Concludes Visit, Issues Statement

GF231412 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, left Aden this morning following a visit to our country which lasted several days. During the visit he held talks with a YSP delegation led by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; members of the YSP Political Bureau and the YSP Central Committee; and the Soviet Embassy staff in Aden.

Comrade Kapitonov made a statement to ANA in which he expressed his sincere thanks to the party and the leadership of our country for the hospitality and the warm feelings accorded to him. He added that his meetings in the PDRY were useful and constructive where important issues were comprehensively reviewed within USSR-PDRY cooperation in all fields, especially party cooperation. He said that vital and urgent issues were discussed pertaining to developments in the region and in the world as a whole. Also discussed in detail were the YSP's activities and the efforts being made to overcome the effects of the events of last January and the economic difficulties facing the country, and to enhance the PDRY's prestige abroad. Comrade Kapitonov said that it has been confirmed that under the YSP's leadership great work is under way to normalize the situation in the country. He added that the Soviet side totally understands and supports the PDRY leadership's eagerness to consolidate the progressive democratic system and to pursue a policy of peace and good- neighborly relations.

In conclusion, he wished every success for the friendly people, the YSP, and the leadership of the PDRY in building a new society.

Statement Issued on Talks

GF231504 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Press Statement" issued at the conclusion of discussions in the PDRY between YSP officials and the CPSU delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Committee — read by announcer]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and comprising Yuli Vorontsov, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy foreign minister, and Karen Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the PDRY from 19 to 23 July in response to an invitation extended to it by the YSP Central Committee. The CPSU delegation held discussions with Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister; Muhammad Haydar al-Masdud, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and first secretary of the party organization committee in Abyan Governorate; and other party and government officials in the PDRY.

Comrade Ivan Kapitonov delivered a message from the CPSU Central Committee to the YSP Central Committee. During the talks, which were characterized by an atmosphere of comradeship and total understanding, the representatives of both the CPSU and YSP reviewed the activities of each other's party in the fields of domestic and foreign policy. They also reviewed ways to develop the cordial relations existing between the YSP and the CPSU, and between the PDRY and the USSR. Both parties expressed satisfaction at the fruitful cooperation between the two parties. Both sides expressed the need to resume Soviet-PDRY cooperation in all fields.

While reviewing current international developments, both sides expressed concern over the situation in the Middle East region, and discussed other issues of mutual concern. The discussions affirmed that both the CPSU and the YSP have identical views on the most important international issues, including the struggle to maintain international peace and security.

The PDRY leadership expressed its full support for the Soviet line, which adheres to a policy of peace, and the Soviet peaceful initiatives which coincide with the fateful interests of peoples.

The Soviet side referred to the vital importance of the work which was implemented by the YSP and its leadership to enhance the progressive system of the PDRY, to consolidate the leading role of the party in the country, to rapidly eliminate the effects of the last January's events, and to normalize the sitaution in the country. Both sides affirmed the importance of complete and continuous implementation of the general amnesty resolution and other measures being taken by the YSP and the state leadership in the PDRY to unify the ranks of the party and to consolidate the cohesion of the people in accordance with parliamentary documents.

The PDRY leadership affirmed the continuation of the PDRY's peace-loving foreign policy which is against imperialism, and its firm determination to preserve good relations with all countries of the region, including neighboring countries, and to develop these relations based on peaceful coexistence, good-neighborly relations, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet party expressed its support for this policy. The CPSU delegation affirmed the existing invitation extended to the PDRY party and government delegation led by Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to visit the USSR.

Briefs

New Soviet Ambassador — Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received today at the Secretariat of the Supreme People's Council Presidium the credentials of Comrade (Lachkov Elbert Ivanovich), candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, as the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country. [Excerpt] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jul 86 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Meets With PDRY Counterpart

LD231414 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1325 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Jeddah, 23 Jul — The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, held a meeting this afternoon at the Palace of Conferences with the PDRY foreign minister, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, who is now visiting the Kingdom as part of the delegation accompanying PDRY Premier Haydar al-'Attas.

The meeting was attended from the Saudi side by Minister of Finance and National Economy Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and the Saudi Ambassador to the PDRY Muwaffaq al-Dulayqan.

From the PDRY side, the meeting was attended Minister of Justice and Awqaf 'Abd al-Wasi' Salam and the director of the Arab homeland desk at the Foreign Ministry, Yasin Ahmad Salih.

King Fahd Calls on PDRY Leader

LD232044 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1540 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Jeddah, 23 Jul (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening called on PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium at his residence.

Delegation Departs 24 July

LD241043 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1018 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 24 Jul (SPA) — His Excellency President Haydar 'Abu Bakr al-Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, and the delegation accompanying him left Jeddah at 1100 this morning at the end of a 3-day official visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. [passage omitted]

YAR

Cabinet: Peres Morocco Visit 'Defiance' to Arabs

GF231858 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The cabinet held its regular session at 0900 today under the chairmanship of Brother Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee. At the beginning of the session the cabinet discussed the issue of the legitimate Arab struggle against Zionism and imperialism and the requirements for such national action in order to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, to support the PLO, and to liberate the occupied Arab territories.

The discussion centered on developments in the Arab arena in view of the ill-fated visit to Morocco by the Zionist enemy's prime minister which our country has followed with the utmost concern. This visit comes at a time when the Zionist enemy continues the occupation of usurped Palestine and other Arab territories in the Golan and Lebanon, and the continuation of Israel's aggressive and conspiratorial acts against the Arab nation.

The government views this visit as a defiance to the feelings of the masses of the Arab nation, a departure from joint Arab action, and a violation of the Arab League charter and all resolutions of the Arab and Islamic summits concerning the Palestinian cause. The government believes that the visit was made to inflict grave damage on the central issue of the Arab nation and the efforts exerted to reach a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue in accordance with the Arab summit decision.

The cabinet affirms the YAR's condemnation of all types of separate solutions which fall outside of Arab unanimity, and its call to the Arab countries to adopt a unified Arab stand toward this visit in a manner that will secure the preservation of all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, their return to their homeland, the establishment of an independent national state on Palestinian soil, and the liberation of all occupied Arab territories. [passage omitted on other topics discussed]

Additional Reaction to Hassan-Peres Talks

Ghali: Welcome, If Fruitful

NC232130 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2058 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 23 Jul (MENA) — Dr. Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has described the visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and his talks with King Hassan II as an important event. In a statement to reporters following the OAU ministerial council meeting in Addis Ababa this evening, Ghali said that the visit is a positive development. Every sincere Arab, he said, must welcome this visit if it contributes to activating the peace process and brings it out of its stalemate, and if it helps the Palestinian people to regain their full legitimate rights and makes Arab governments face the facts realistically and without sloganeering.

AL-AKHBAR Counsels Patience

NC230510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jul (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *Al-Akhbar* calls on all who condemned and denounced the meeting between Morocco's King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to wait and exercise self-restraint until the outcome of the visit is clear. In Thursday's edition, *Al-Akhbar* says that King Hassan certainly had his reasons for permitting the visit. It was not merely intended to create a political sensation, for the king is a man noted for his shrewdness and experience and, at the same time, is the chairman of the ICO and the Committee for the Liberation of Jerusalem.

Al-Akhbar wonders what the Arabs want, in terms of the Middle East crisis. Don't they want a comprehensive settlement, including resolution of the Palestinian issue? The paper asks: How can this goal be achieved? Aren't negotiations the way, particularly as some parties concerned in the issue, such as the United States, Israel, and Britain, do not support the idea of an international peace conference and instead seek direct negotiations?

In conclusion, *Al-Akhbar* notes that the Moroccan king's action is, in fact, an attempt to move on the Palestinian issue. It seems, however, that the situation will only grow more complicated and the problem more difficult, which is, naturally, in Israel's interest.

uf blank,1

Mubarak, Supreme Soviet Exchange Cables 23 Jul

NC231232 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1142 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received the following congratulatory cable on the anniversary of the 23 July Revolution from the members and presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

Your Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. On the occasion of Egypt's national day, which falls on the anniversary of the 23 July 1952 revolution, please accept, Your Excellency, our most sincere congratulations and best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Egyptian people. We express our belief that the rapid development of Soviet-Egyptian relations is in the interests of both countries, and will strengthen international peace and security.

President Mubarak replied with the following cable of thanks:

Your Excellency President Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It gives me great pleasure to send Your Excellency and the members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium my deepest thanks for your congratulations on our country's national day. I offer best wishes to you, and to the friendly Soviet people, and hope for their continued progress and success. We thank you for your belief that the strengthening of bilateral cooperation on sound bases will benefit our two peoples and serve the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Saddam Receives Lebanese Ba'th Party Delegation

JN231151 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — Comrade Saddam Husayn, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Iraq, received here today Comrade 'Abd al-Majid al-Rafi'i, secretary general of the party's Regional Command in Lebanon; Comrade Radi Farahat, deputy secretary general of the party's Regional Command; a number of members of the party's Regional Command; and senior cadres of the party in Lebanon.

Ramadan Returns From Gulf Tour, Makes Statement

JN231909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, returned to Bagdhad this evening at the conclusion of a 2-day tour which took him to Qatar, the UAE, Kuwait, and Bahrain.

In a statement to INA, Taha Yasin Ramadan said he conveyed messages from President Saddam Husayn to the leaders of these countries dealing with the importance of exerting effective and serious efforts to achieve a cohesive Arab stand and strengthen fraternal ties between Iraq and these states to confront the successive challenges and plots to which the Arab nation is exposed. He indicated that the heads of the states he visited asked him to convey their greetings to President Saddam Husayn as well as their pride in their ties with Iraq and their joint desire to strengthen and promote them in all fields.

Taha Yasin Ramadan described his talks with the leaders of these states as fruitful and very successful and said they were permeated by a common understanding of the dangers facing the Arab nation. The need for a pan-Arab stand to repulse the repeated attacks on Arab territory was stressed and the gulf leaders expressed their support for Iraq's peaceful stands and defense of its territory and sovereignty. He stressed that the leaders of the countries he visited expressed their concern for Arab solidarity, particularly at this critical stage when attacks are being intensified and when some Arab rulers are siding with those committing aggression against the Arab territory, as is the case with the Syrian and Libyan rulers' treasonous stands in support of the Iranian aggression against Iraq.

Taha Yasin Ramadan was accompanied by a delegation comprising Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; and some other officials.

Communique No 2,300 Reports Air, Ground Attacks

JN231656 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,300 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 July 1986]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Great Iraq is scoring one victory after another, challenging its criminal enemies through wisdom and power. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. [passage omitted] Our brave pilots carried out the following missions today:

a) At 1040 [0640 GMT] today, our planes penetrated Iranian airspace near the capital, Tehran, and raided an extremely important military target — the Yarjin arms and ammunition factory. They poured down their bombs on it, leaving it in debris, flames, and smoke.
b) At the same time, other Iraqi planes raided an iron and steel plant called Mobarakeh near Esfahan, destroying its equipment and installations.
c) At 0825 today, our planes launched a destructive raid on the Musak camp and its installations.
d) At 0949 today, other planes launched a bold raid on a command headquarters belonging to the rascal Khomeyniites.
e) At 1236 today, our planes launched a successful raid on the Taleh Zang railway bridge.

f) At the same time, other planes dropped their bombs on another railway bridge north of the Taleh Zang bridge.

After carrying out all their heroic missions, our brave pilots returned safely to the homeland, proud of the splendid victory granted by God. God bless the men of our Air Force — command, pilots, officers, and other ranks. A people and an army led by hero Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, will only know glory and victory with the help of God the almighty.

2. Our hero fighters in the II Army Corps central sector confronted an enemy group that attempted to approach our forward positions. They inflicted losses on it, and the enemy was seen evacuating its dead and wounded. Two vehicles and one ammunition dump were destroyed and seven 40-mm tubular launchers, six machine guns of various types, three 60-mm mortars, and four Kalashnikov rifles were seized in the same sector.

3. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded an enemy column consisting of a number of vehicles, hitting some of them and killing or wounding some enemy soldiers. Elsewhere in the same sector, one RPG-9 gun was destroyed and two enemy soldiers were killed.

4. Seven Kalashnikov rifles, one GC rifle, and a quantity of ammunition and equipment were seized, and one infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

5. The forces of the clique of vice and rancor shelled the Abu al-Khasib district and the villages of Khurmal and al-Shihabi with long-range artillery, damaging one house in the Abu al-Khasib district.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 July 1986

Air Force Commander Says Raids Will Continue
JN240658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense, has stressed that Iraq will continue to destroy the vital and economic targets used by the Iranian regime to bolster its war efforts. Commenting on the Iraqi fighter planes' raids against military and strategic targets deep inside Iranian territory and near Tehran yesterday, Sha'ban said that Iraq will strike at vital targets deep inside Iranian territory any time it chooses. In his comment, published today by *Al-Qadisiyah*, organ of the Iraqi Defense Ministry, Sha'ban said: Tell the renegade Iranian rulers that those brave men who selected to destroy military targets in your capital, Tehran, are capable of reaching all the dens of evil wherever they may be located in Iran.

Newspapers Assail Peres Visit to Morocco

JN230945 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The surprising visit and the need for Arab solidarity," the newspaper *Sawt al-Sha'b* says: In the melee of the huge events that are engulfing the Arab homeland and while the efforts of a sincere group of Arab leaders, foremost of whom is His Majesty King Husayn, are reactivated to clear the atmosphere among the brothers, to unify divided ranks within the framework of genuine Arab solidarity, and to build a unified Arab position, we witness the amazing event of Israel's Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' sudden visit to Morocco. This visit nullifies efforts to attain Arab solidarity, increases the rift among the brothers, and eliminates all the sincere aspirations designed to attain a just, genuine, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region. Regardless of the details of this visit and the talks which took place, whose contents have so far not been unveiled, it is certain that this constitutes a violation of all that was agreed on by the Arab leaders in all their conferences. This is a unilateral act which was executed in light of the disappearance of Arab solidarity, in the absence of a collective and comprehensive Arab move, and in the absence of a unified Arab position which Jordan has continuously been trying to attain to make the Arab leaders restore their responsibile role in the confrontation of the challenges and dangers that threaten the existence of this nation from ocean to ocean.

Regardless of the results of this sudden, vague visit, it will certainly not serve the interest of the Palestine question or the national interest. On the contrary, it will serve the goals and aspirations of the expansionist Zionist policy. This will also add a new factor to the other factors of Arab differences and disintegration which is demonstrated in increasing tension and difficulties in the Middle East region. We are also aware of the fact that Israel has always exploited any gap in the Arab position to entrench its gains and to perpetuate its ambitions.

Sawt al-Sha'b continues: The Arab supreme national interest entails, more than any other time, immediate action to contain the Israeli penetration attempt, represented by Peres' visit to Morocco, before the Arab rupture is further expanded and before it becomes difficult to treat. This can be done by paving the way for efforts to restore Arab solidarity whose absence gave the enemies the best opportunities to undermine the Arab house. We, in this country, announce frankly and on every occasion that any action designed to settle the Palestinian issue and to terminate the Arab-Israeli dispute can only be attained through Arab unanimity, commitment to the Arab summit resolutions, and within the framework of an international conference to be attended by all the Arab sides on an equal footing including the PLO and the five UN Security Council member countries and to be held under the UN umbrella.

Concluding, *Sawt al-Sha'b* says: The efforts to attain partial settlements and unilateral solutions neither have room in Jordanian policy nor are they in harmony with our national and pan-Arab aims.

Under the headline: "A Jump in a Vacuum," the newspaper *Al-Dustur* says: Undoubtedly the public visit by the Israeli prime minister to Morocco falls within the framework of the well-known clamorous, noisy political acrobatics which greatly exceed the genuine bases it could contain for a new serious stage in the desired peace process in the Middle East. Despite all the posts held by King Hassan II within the framework of the Arab and Islamic action, the Israeli prime minister realizes well that the political effect of Morocco on the Palestine question is not much greater than the geographic distance of the fraternal country — which is 5,000 km away from the lines of direct confrontation in the Arab Mashreq.

We could easily force ourselves to remain silent toward this new unilateral action had we believed for one second that Shim'on Peres — who will hand over his post to his successor Yitzhaq Shamir — really possesses a serious draft plan acceptable by Arab leaders or had we believed that the Israeli conduct toward the Palestinians convinces us that a positive change in the direction of peace could be attained. The past bitter experiences of those who adopted unilateral solutions and freely violated Arab unanimity taught us that they will only succeed in breaking up Arab ranks and consolidating the state of chaos and disintegration from which we are suffering.

Al-Dustur continues: It is sad that we today are facing a new move that will lead to results that are no less serious than the results of 9 years ago when extreme unilateral positions and lack of wisdom led to our current acute retreat and weakness. What will make the results snowballing from this unilateral initiative more grave is that the Arab situation is currently experiencing a stage of weakness we have not experienced since early this century. The disintegration that is taking root in the ranks of the nation is unparalleled in Arab history.

Concluding *Al-Dustur* says: We have no doubt that uniting the Arabs and reviving solidarity, which Jordan is eagerly and sincerely trying to achieve, is the only way to avoid total collapse. This is the only way to attain a just and comprehensive peace, which is aspired to by all countries in the region through international legitimacy and on the basis of a unified and a firm Arab position so that nobody will be allowed to adopt unilateral positions toward the Palestine question or will be allowed to tackle it in his own way.

Under the headline: "This Painful Blow," the newspaper *Al-Ra'y* says: Under no circumstances can the visit of the Zionist prime minister to Morocco be regarded a mere show. As intentions cannot be taken into consideration where political positions and decisions are concerned, the visit of Peres at this particular time and stage can only be considered an act that was planned for and perpetrated under Arab conditions which can be termed as suitable conditions to attain the minimum standard of solidarity, unity of rank and normalization of Arab relations. Moreover, the reception of the Zionist prime minister and the official talks held with the Moroccan monarch place the Arab nation again before the bitter experience of dealings with the enemy. By this we mean the experience of adopting unilateral positions. Everybody knows that this experience results in fiasco. Since this is the case with Egypt, how will it be with regard to Morocco, which has always had a limited role with regard to the

confrontation of the enemy? It does not appear that Morocco will be affected on the official level by any victories or defeats attained by its nation. If we exclude its role in the preparations for the bitter experience that fraternal Egypt is still suffering from, then its remaining role brings fear, raises questions, and needs to be considered with alertness, responsibility, and resolution.

The visit of Peres to Morocco has changed the equation, upset a lot of things and benefitted one side only, namely, the Zionist enemy. The Arab homeland will find itself faced anew with a long stage of restoring and normalizing relations among its countries and surmounting differences for the sake of the nation's supreme interests. After the Peres visit, the Arab homeland will find itself faced with a new dilemma in its attempts to convene the postponed summit to unify positions and efforts because there is someone who has impeded the process — which we hope will be powerful, effective, and capable of confronting the Zionist enemy.

Arab Soldiarity More Important Than Peres Visit

JN240652 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "To Prevent Israeli Penetration"]

[Text] Jordan has explained on the highest levels that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco at the invitation of the Moroccan monarch came as a surprise and that Jordan has not been acquainted with the background of this visit or the objectives sought through it.

Jordanian objectives and stand on the Palestine question, the need to reach a peaceful just, durable solution, and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab People's legitimate rights through an international conference attended by all the concerned sides including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, remain constant and unchanged.

Pan-Arab solidarity will undoubtedly remain an indispensable objective that should not be bypassed. Jordan's main duty in these circumstances is to avert further splits in the Arab stand so Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco would not become another Zionist penetration and so the Israeli prime minister would not acheive the objectives of the visit so easily.

Morocco cannot carry out any separate action toward the Palestine question, no matter what that action is, without consulting with Arab countries. Fraternal Morocco is not a direct party to the Palestine question. It, therefore, cannot drag any of the concerned Arab countries to an unfamiliar approach as long as these countries emphasize and adhere to the constant principles for a just, comprehensive peace.

This unchangeable Jordanian stand will be consolidated in light of the information which will become available on Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco. The additional information, if there is new information, will not change the stand of Jordan or other Arab countries. It will only affirm these uncompromisable stands. Therefore, the importance of maintaining what is left of Arab solidarity in these circumstances is more important than Peres' visit because this solidarity prevents the occurrence of a new Zionist penetration of Arab ranks. This solidarity dictates to Jordan all its moves in all directions. The Jordanian stand will continue to be inspired by the nation's conscience, interest, and future.

AL-RA'Y on Morocco's 'Separate Step'

JN240804 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 24 Jul 86 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "Why...and For Whose Interest?"]

[Text] Surely, none of the Arabs or Muslims asked or authorized the king of Morocco to hold separate contacts and talks with Shim'on Peres. Therefore, the false dimensions of the Moroccan king's step fabricated by the Israeli propaganda associating it with his posts as chairman of the Arab League's current session, chairman of the Islamic Conference, chairman of the Committee for the Salvation of Jerusalem, and chairman of the possible Arab summit, are meaningless. The Arab League, Jerusalem, and all Arabs and Muslims have nothing to do with this deviationist step in terms of its meaning, timing, or results.

What is surprising in this heinous show is that it came at a time when intensive efforts are being exerted to clear the Arab atmosphere and to restore confidence among Arab leaderships, giving the impression that these efforts received a negative response.

Nobody can find a convincing reason for Morocco's dangerous and destructive action, especially since Israel hurried to affirm that the summit is not a result of any change in the Israeli stance. Shamir also affirmed that Peres is not entitled to make any concessions in his talks with King Hassan II. Moreover, assessing the summit, the Israeli cabinet's secretary said that it granted Israel further legitimacy in the Arab arena itself.

Thus, it is difficult to understand the dimensions of this suspect visit or to be convinced that its aim is exploring the road to peace. The road is clear and does not need exploration. It is represented by the convocation of an international conference and the acceptance of the principle of peace in exchange for land. Israel realizes this, but still rejects the conference and the principle. It still announces that it offered nothing new in return for this summit.

The Moroccan leadership knows that separate negotiations did not and cannot succeed in solving the Palestine question. It knows it has no excuse for making this separate step, especially since it is not the party that can decide on this issue. This fact cannot be changed by the Moroccan leadership's media clamor.

Final Session Held With Bahraini Minister

JN231240 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib and Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad held a final session of talks at noon today during which they defined the

scope of media cooperation and coordination between the two countries in the fields of news reporting and the exchange of expertise in the various information fields.

The session was attended by the delegation accompanying Al-Mu'ayyad.

Sham'un Says Hassan 'Brave' To Meet Peres

NC241237 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Former President [and Minister of Finance] Camille Sham'un believes that King Hassan II is brave and sincere in his work on behalf of Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian question.

He said that Hassan may have been hasty in agreeing to the visit by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres without being assured of positive results. However, this does not justify boycotting Morocco and its king or creating a state of tepidity in Arab relations, as any indifference in these ties reflects indirectly on all Arab issues.

Al-Rasi, Birri, Kan'an Debate Security Plan

NC231729 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi and Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon] met today and discussed the security plan. Kan'an and Minister Nabih Birri also debated the plan.

Sources close to the Amal Movement leader said today that the security plan has almost been finalized in principle. They noted that a military meeting will be held at Birri's house the day after tomorrow to put the final touches on the plan, particularly regarding the basic role to be played by the internal security forces. These forces will be deployed at fixed posts and will participate in joint patrols with 6th Brigade units.

Commenting on this, Eng 'Asim Qansuh [Arab Socialist Ba'th Party regional secretary] said that Minister Birri's visit to Amal Movement ranks and military cadres in the southern suburb yesterday was very important. The visit was meant to prepare and consolidate the entry of legitimate regular forces together with the Syrians into the southern suburb.

Asked if there is a specific date to move into the southern suburb, Qansuh said that Gen Kan'an's arrival yesterday, Minister Birri's visit to the southern suburb, and the Ministerial Committee meeting were all intended to prepare the atmosphere and preclude any mistake or unforeseen circumstances. He said that there may be a delay of 1 or 2 days but the plan will be eventually implemented.

150 Syrian Troops Arrive

NC240601 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] We have learned that 150 members of the Syrian special forces have arrived in West Beirut in the last few hours. They were accompanied by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an. The Syrian troops are under the command of Colonel Jawdat, who led the unit responsible for implementing the security plan in Tripoli.

Amal, Hizballah Clash in Southern Suburb

NC232047 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A clash occurred in Burj Abi Haydar a while ago between Hizballah and pro-Birri Amal gunmen. One of them was seriously wounded. The situation has developed into tit-for-tat kidnappings and a state of great tension in the area.

It should be noted that deep disagreement has recently emerged between Hizballah and Nabih Birri regarding the extension of the Syrian security plan to include the southern suburb. Birri is the only Shi'ite to welcome the Syrian entry into the southern suburb, as he wishes to shore up his crumbling authority within the Amal Movement and the Shi'ite sect. However, Hizballah and Amal military cadres in the southern suburb do not want the Syrians in any shape or form. It should also be noted that Syrian officers informed Hizballah officials today of the Syrian command's determination to extend the security plan to the southern suburb at any price. Hizballah has rejected this and has not even given an answer to the Syrian officers.

Moreover, Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has reiterated his rejection of the plan, because the means used could impede confrontation and self-defense, as he put it. He added that the suburb does not suffer from the sectarian problems and factional wars that West Beirut does. Shaykh Fadlallah said new problems might arise in the Palestinian camps.

Lebanese Forces, Army Clash in E. Beirut; 12 Dead

NC231649 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] It has been learned that a clash took place yesterday afternoon between units of the Army's 5th Brigade and the Lebanese Forces in the Juniyah-Aquamarina area.

Reports said that the clashes, in which tanks were used, were still going on late last night. The preliminary toll of the fighting is said to be 12 killed and many wounded. Large numbers of armed men were in evidence on both sides, and all roads leading to the area were closed. A state of panic prevailed among the citizens, who hurried to take shelter.

According to informed sources, these clashes rose from the conflicts going on in East Beirut. This area has begun to undergo a process of disintegration and division, following the calm which West Beirut is enjoying because of the security plan.

USSR Foreign Ministry Official Arrives, Sees Karami

NC241121 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor at the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Beirut today on a 24-hour visit. He will also visit Syria, Iraq, and Jordan. Mr Pasuvalyuk left for Government House at 1230, where he was received by Prime Minister Karami.

Peres Visit Linked to Bush Mideast Tour

JN231353 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The treasonous step undertaken by the Moroccan king when he received Shim'on Peres and held talks with him about liquidating the Palestine question is a link in a serious conspiratorial scheme which Hassan II is impiementing in favor of the expansionist Zionist plan. It was this scheme which led to Al-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem and to several overt and covert meetings between the Moroccan king and the Zionist enemy leaders. All these meetings are a betrayal of the pan-Arab cause and a violation of the Arab League Charter and resolutions adopted by Arab summit conferences and all other Arab and Islamic conferences.

The Moroccan king's relations with world Zionism are old and any reading of the black record of these relations indicates Hassan II's involvement in the imperialist-Zionist plot and its implementation. He is the godfather of the Camp David plot and of the more dangerous side of Al-Sadat's treason, his relinquishment of the national rights of the Arab people in Egypt and the Arab nation's pan-Arab rights. King Hassan is not satisfied with attempting to divest the Arab- Zionist conflict of its essence, but also wants to philosophize and practice treason under the pretext that it is a point of view and helpful toward achieving, what he terms, peace. He is the advocate of the wicked attempt to justify treason by talking about coupling Arab funds with what he terms Zionist ingenuity, that is, the recognition of Zionist hegemony over the Arab nation's destiny.

It is no coincidence Peres' visit to the Moroccan king takes place at this particular time. This conspiratorial meeting, which is taking place with the encouragement and blessing of Washington, comes prior to U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to the region. This is because Washington and Tel Aviv believe that the state of collapse which the Moroccan king's treason may bring to the Arab situation will be appropriate for Bush's success in imposing capitulation upon the Arab nation. These delusions ignore the basic fact that the Arab nation, its masses, and steadfast forces, headed by Syria, hold the key to the conflict with the Zionist enemy. This conflict will continue until a just and comprehenisve peace is achieved. An agent's treason cannot thwart Arab struggle or stop its progress. Al-Sadat's treason and the fate he subsequently met exemplify this. Hence, the Moroccan king's step is doomed to failure.

The Syrian Arab reply was immediate and decisive. All relations with the Moroccan regime were severed. This reply should be an example for all Arab countries which should act firmly and decisively in defense of Arab destiny and the Arab nation's causes. Syria, which stood strongly against the Camp David plot, encircled it, and prevented it from spreading, is determined to prevent the dirty hands which shook Zionists' hands from harming the pan-Arab issue of Palestine. It is fully aware that the masses throughout the great Arab homeland will turn the feelings of mammoth anger into an effective and influential stand encircling the plotters and agents, curbing their treason and deterring them, and meting out to them the severe punishment they deserve for their betrayal of the Arab nation and its struggle.

Progressive Front Statement on Morocco Meeting

JN231431 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The Central Command of the Progressive National Front held a meeting at noon today under President Hafiz al-Asad. The Central Command issued a statement to citizens and masses of the Arab people on the Moroccan king's meeting with the enemy prime minister. Following is the text of the statement:

O brother citizens, O masses of our proud Arab people. The Moroccan king's meeting with the Zionist enemy prime minister in Morocco is an extremely dangerous turning point in our valiant Arab nation's long-term struggle against its Israeli enemy. It is also a continuation of the conspiracy concocted by U.S. imperialism and the Zionist movement to liquidate the Palestine question. The Moroccan king's step constitutes a prelude for subjugating the Arab nation, enabling the Israeli enemy to impose an expansionist policy on the region and compel the Arab masses to submit and surrender.

This conspiracy, whose chapters are being written in Morocco, did not start today. It started years ago when the king of Morocco began to undertake the dirty task by preparing traitor Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and his proceeding down the path of treason and capitulation with the Camp David accords. The king of Morocco pursued this task by various methods, among which were declared and secret meetings with Zionist enemy leaders and the hosting of a Zionist conference in Morocco.

O masses of our heroic people, the Central Command of the Progressive National Front believes that the imperialist and Zionist plot aimed against the Arab nation and its militant masses and its aspirations for liberation and unity is now taking new and dangerous dimensions. Those who fabricated the Camp David plot are now trying to breathe life into it after the great masses of our nation managed to contain, isolate, and prevent this plot from being expanded and generalized and after these militant masses managed to topple other plots which were about to see light, foremost being the 17 May accord of disgrace.

However, the Arab masses, who are shouldering their pan-Arab responsibility, are also able again this time to strike at and thwart this plot and to destroy it along with its perpetrators, thanks to the masses' pan-Arab awareness and belief that their conflict with the Zionist enemy is a conflict with imperialism and its allies. Although this conflict is a long-term one, the banners of victory are always raised by a justice based on the people's belief in it, protected by power, and consolidated by the ability to be valiant and to make sacrifices for the sake of Arab honor and dignity.

The Arab nation and its militant masses and the nationalist, progressive, and pan-Arab forces must confront this plot and thwart all its effects and results. The conspiracy is large and dangerous. However, the history of peoples is not made by

traitors and agents. It is made by those struggling for the sake of the cause of their homeland, people, and nation.

O citizens, the Central Command of the Progessive National Front urges the masses of our people and nation in Arab Syria and the entire Arab world to confront this plot while it is beginning, just as the masses confronted, contained, and foiled previous plots.The Central Command urges the masses to confront those conspiring against the holy pan-Arab causes of our nation, just as they executed the judgment of people and history on the ruler of Egypt who betrayed his people and nation. The masses are able to prove to the entire world that the Arab nation cannot relinquish its destiny and cannot submit to its enemies and that the major pan-Arab causes, headed by the Palestinian cause, cannot be subject to tampering and treason. This is so because it is the cause of the Arab future and pan-Arab destiny.

The Central Command of the Progressive National Front calls on the masses of our people and nation for a further rallying around the leadership of the first Arab struggler, Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and chairman of the progressive National Front —a leadership which embodies genuine and noble Arab values. It also calls for further steadfastness and struggle behind his historic leadership which has always proven it is the worthiest leadership for leading the Arab nation on the path of great pan-Arab battles.

The plot will not pass. The Arab nation will prove, as it always has that it is able to confront its enemies to shape a free and dignified life on their land.

[Dated] Damascus, 23 July 1986

[Signed] The Central Command ofthe Progressive National Front

Peres Return, Statements Reported

JN240639 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres returned to occupied Palestine at dawn today. He announced at a news conference that he and King Hassan II have agreed that this meeting will continue in the future under other forms, especially since it is the continuation of a march and steps that had taken place between them in the past. He added that a joint communique will be issued in Israel and Morocco at noon today on theresults of his talks with the Moroccan king. He said that he views the visit as an important Israeli achievement and that his talks with King Hassan II will invigorate relations between Israel and the Egyptian regime.

Reportage on Peres Meeting With Hassan

Atmosphere 'Friendly'

TA231124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1055 GMT 23 Jul 86

["First voice report" by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, who accompanied Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on his visit to Morocco, from Ifrane on 23 July — recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met twice with Morocco's King Hassan in Ifrane, which is near Fes. A total blackout has been imposed so far on the prime minister's political talks with the monarch and on the political talks between ministerial teams and the prime minister's advisers. It is still not clear whether another meeting will take place between the prime minister and King Hassan.

The atmosphere here is very friendly, and Peres has been received royally. The king made several gestures to the prime minister. He came to visit Peres at the guest house and gave him a grand tour of his palace in Ifrane. This morning we toured with the prime minister and his hosts in [place-name indistinct] near the town of Ifrane.

The Moroccan newspaper, *L'Opinion*, published the fact of King Hassan's meeting with Shim'on Peres under a large headline, and the announcement on Morocco radio was very positive.

King Hassan is expected to address the nation on Moroccan television this evening. The talks are continuing here, and later in the day we will know whether another meeting between the prime minister and King Hassan will be held.

Third Meeting Possible

TA231631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] We open this newsreel with a telephone report from Morocco by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. The talks held so far between King Hassan II and Prime Minister Peres have been attended by Moroccan ministers and the Israeli prime minister's aides. King Hassan II is scheduled to deliver a speech to the nation in approximately 4 hours. Here is the report from Morocco:

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] Another meeting, the third one, may be held this evening between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and King Hassan II of Morocco. In Ifrane, everybody is awaiting the results of this third meeting, following the previous two sessions the Moroccan king held with the Israeli prime minister. Working sessions have been under way throughout the day and even now. On the Moroccan side, they have been attended by Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, Minister of State Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, and the king's political adviser, Reda Guedira. On the Israeli side, the talks are attended by Knesset Member Rafi Edri, who was one of the initiators of this meeting, the prime minister's political adviser, Dr Nimrod Novik, and the communications affairs adviser, Uri Savir. The working talks are still going on.

During the day, the prime minister toured the vicinity of Ifrane which is 50 km away from Fes in central Morocco, in the Atlas Mountains. This is a beautiful area, entirely covered with cedar trees. The reception accorded the Israeli delegation headed by the prime minister is regal and, here in Morocco, the land of King Hassan II, a regal reception has real significance.

The journalists accompanying the prime minister's entourage, the Voice of Israel team and the Israeli television team, cannot for the time being comment on the contents of the political talks because both sides agreed to impose a total blackout on the political part of the visit. We know that there are over 50 journalists from all over the world, including Arab countries, staying at a hotel not far from the suite where the prime minister is staying, who are also awaiting the results of this visit.

During the day, both here in the suite and at the king's palace, attention was paid to the positive reactions and to the less positive reactions to this visit, particularly from the extreme Arab countries.

Sometime today Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sent a congratulatory cable to Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, from Ifrane on the occasion of Egypt's national holiday. In the cable, Peres wrote that he would not be attending the festivities in Tel Aviv this evening because he is busy carrying out another step and another mission on behalf of peace. He added that he fully agrees with President Husni Mubarak that the 40-year-old dispute should be brought to an end. President Mubarak's warm reaction to Peres' visit in Morocco, the prime minister wrote, has made him very happy. [end recording]

'Source' Details Talks

TA231835 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1808 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Some of the Moroccan media, including the opposition papers and commercial radio stations, today began to give brief reports about the Israeli prime minister's visit in Ifrane. For the time being, it is not yet clear whether a joint communique summing up the visit will be issued or whether the blackout on the talks remains in effect. Israeli sources have so far remained silent but a Moroccan source made some remarks to our Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari:

[Ya'ari] Here are some remarks from a Moroccan source: First, King Hassan had expected Peres to bring something new, albeit minor, on the Palestinian question to Ifrane. The Moroccans have so far reported — and this report is several hours old — that Hassan has not yet heard what he wanted from Peres.

Second, the Moroccans argue that they received tacit rather than specific approval for the meeting from several Arab elements, including Saudi Arabia. According to them, the mandate Hassan assumed is based on the Fes plan which was adopted by the Arab summit some 4 years ago. The main gist of this plan refers to a comprehensive withdrawal and the establishment of a Palestinian state in exchange for implicit recognition of Israel. We were told this evening that the Moroccan king wanted to explain to

Peres how progress could be made based on the Fes plan by means of an international conference, perhaps on Moroccan soil. However, there has been no withdrawal whatsoever from King Hassan's position in principle in favor of self-determination for the Palestinians.

Third — and this is how the Moroccans highlight the importance of the meeting — Hassan has now put the ball in Israel's court. He told Peres that there is Arab willingness to conduct negotiations, that the doors are not closed, and that Israel should give its answer.

Fourth, the reactions in the Arab world so far do not worry the Moroccan Government. The Moroccans are particularly encouraged by the lack of compliance with Syria's call to impose a boycott on Morocco. However, they emphasize that following the impressive achievement of the visit itself both sides will have to tread cautiously about the future.

In his speech tonight, King Hassan will appeal to Arab public opinion and explain his move, mainly to prevent any misunderstandings about the gap between what Morocco wants and what Israel is prepared to give.

Working Papers Approved

TA240815 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 24 Jul 86 pp 3, 8

[Report by special envoy to Morocco Dr Amnon Kapeliuk]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Moroccan King Hassan II decided in principle to hold another meeting. This was revealed by Peres before leaving Ifrane, Morocco, last night at the end of his 48-hour visit. [passage omitted]

It has been learned that a decision on the meeting in Morocco was made only 1 week ago when the prime minister's media adviser, Uri Savir, paid a visit to Paris. This, however, happened after arrangements to hold the meeting in Washington were worked out in earlier contacts. The Americans "were in the picture" throughout all the negotiating stages, which lasted several months.

It has been learned from a very authoritative source that aside from the joint communique, several working papers were approved which will serve as a basis "for peace talks with Arab countries." Preparation of the papers began several months ago. Rafi Edri was active in this matter on the Israeli side and Rada Guedira, King Hassan's senior adviser, represented Morocco. A Moroccan source has revealed that one of the working papers deals with satisfying the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and that the phrasing of the papers is slightly more far-reaching than the Camp David accords. [passage omitted]

Peres Interviewed Following Talks

TA240544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami "immediately" after third Peres-Hassan meeting in Ifrane — recorded]

[Excerpt][Passage omitted] At the end of a 30-minute concluding meeting held last night between the prime minister and the king, they asked their aides to leave the room and held a 15-minute tete-a-tete, which the prime minister called an extraordinary meeting. The first meeting was attended by the aides, including the two men who cooked up this meeting, Knesset Member Rafi Edri and Uri Savir, the prime minister's media adviser, as well as Dr Nimrod Novik, the prime minister's political adviser, on the Israeli side, and Foreign Minister Filali, Interior Minister Alaoui, and the king's very close political adviser, Guedira, on the Moroccan side, at the palace in Ifrane. Immediately after the meeting, we held this conversation with the prime minister:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, now that you have ended your third and final winding-up meeting with King Hassan, how would you sum up this visit?

[Peres] Far better than I had anticipated. In our tete-a-tete, we actually decided to pursue the process. We will maintain contacts both in writing and on other occasions. I felt that the king himself was pleased, generally speaking, with the event as a whole. As I understand it, his view is that this conflict has been going on for years and cannot be resolved overnight. However, an opening has been created which we both can continue to explore. Naturally, one must distinguish between Al-Sadat's visit and this meeting, because, as the king himself said, he never came forward to seek something for himself. He is not seeking territory, he does not want anything else, he is only genuinely seeking peace, just as we are seeking it. The fact that in the end a joint communique will be issued and the general atmosphere, especially toward the end, and the manner in which we bade each other farewell, were very encouraging.

[Ben-'Ami] Could you say that aside from the fact that Israel has grown closer to the Arab world, Israel has also grown closer to Morocco as a state?

[Peres] This was hardly avoidable, which is to say: certainly. This event also has bilateral implications.

[Ben-'Ami] What was your personal assessment of the king's mood?

[Peres] In very high spirits, a very cordial person. The most important thing is that he felt that some movement has been made, although he understands the constraints under which both of us operate.

[Ben-'Ami] I understand that now he must actually discuss things with the leaders of the Arab world, while you will report to the Cabinet.

[Peres] Correct. The main conclusion to be drawn now is the necessity to continue making efforts. We do not have to make any concrete decision right now, only that we will continue the efforts.

[Ben-'Ami] Could you assess the nature of these continued efforts and say whether additional personal meetings will be held here in Israel?

[Peres] I would not like to engage in specific prophecies. As I said, we will maintain contact in writing and we acknowledged that future meetings are possible.

[Ben-'Ami] The historic dimension is very hard to assess, and we are here only minutes after your meeting. Still, what is the historic significance of this meeting and the joint communique between two countries that do not have a peace agreement?

[Peres] Look, it is an incredible precedent. To date, in the meetings with Egypt for example, Egypt naturally expected something tangible, while the king, on the other hand, truly regards himself as entering and launching an actual peace process.

[Ben-'Ami] Could you assess this meeting and call the beginning of this process the highlight of your activity as the Israeli prime minister?

[Peres] I am not in the habit of grading myself.

[Ben-'Ami] Thank you very much. [end recording] [passage omitted on Ben-'Ami's and other reporters' assessments of King Hassan's address to the nation]

Assesses Importance

TA240421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami "close to landing" at Ben-Gurion Airport on the way back from Morocco, on 24 July — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, we are very close to landing back in Israel and I would like to know what exactly is the message you are bringing to the people of Israel this morning.

[Peres] That one must not despair of peace and that peace must not be based on only one country; also, that we should not depend on only one side.

The visit enriched Israel's peace efforts with an important step that will be followed up. It shows that when one seeks a way for a dialogue, sometimes it can be achieved. Certainly, we must pursue these important efforts for our country and the younger generation, until the horrible dangers threatening all the inhabitants of the region — Jews and Arabs alike — no longer exist.

Sends Telegram to Hassan

TA240434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres returned home about 2 hours ago from his visit to Morocco. The Voice of Israel's reporter in the prime minister's party, 'Oded Ben-'Ami, says that from his plane, Peres sent a telgram to King Hassan. In it, the prime minister praised King Hassan for his courage, and thanked him for his friendly reception in Morocco. Peres also expressed the hope that the process begun at Ifrane would continue as agreed. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Makes Statement on Moroccan Talks

TA240230 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0207 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport on his return from talks with King Hassan of Morocco; live]

[Text] We stayed in Morocco for 2 days. During these 2 days we held three talks with Moroccan King Hassan II. Except for one short meeting in which only the two of us participated, the talks were attended by, on the Moroccan side, the foreign minister, the interior minister, the minister of state, and the king's political adviser. The talks were extensive, frank, and very friendly. I would like to say already at this point that I found the difficulty is more in terms of phrasing our positions than their content, because there is a lot more common ground in the pragmatic sense than in the formal sense. Today at 0900 GMT there will be a joint communique to sum up the visit. The visit itself had more the character of a dialogue than of negotiations, and this was our purpose. We must remember that the Moroccan king is not asking anything concrete of us. He is searching for peace, and from this point of view our contacts with him are different than those we had with President al-Sadat. We must also remember that he is formally the head of the Arab League, and therefore naturally he spoke not only in the name of Morocco, but also in the name of what he believes to be a consensus of the Arab countries. Perhaps it is important in itself that both of us agreed that this meeting will be continued in additional meetings, as well as in other ways.

I regard this as an extremely important step, and I want to express my gratitude to the king for his reception, and my appreciation for his courage. I believe that he is indeed a man who is seriously, deeply, and sincerely searching for peace, and therefore this visit must be regarded, should not be regarded only as an act between Morocco and Israel, but perhaps as an additional step on top of past steps taken in the path of peace.

Despite the fact that the visit received publicity, it was carried out in relative quiet. I believe that the king indeed represents the will of his people. Personally I was very impressed by the great progress in Morocco. I know that peace cannot be achieved through one visit or act, but this visit and this act prove that we must not give up on peace itself, and therefore I am very pleased about this contact, and I want to express my hope that it will be continued.

News Conference

TA240255 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0212 GMT 24 Jul 86

[News Conference with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Tel Aviv's Ben-Gurion Airport on his return from talks with King Hassan of Morocco — live]

[Text][Ilana Dayan] Mr Peres, to judge by King Hassan's speech this evening, you heard during you meetings with him the main points of the Fes plan, that is, a Palestinian state and complete Israeli withdrawal, and that the negotiations should take place through an international conference. What was your reaction to this, and did you carry an initiative of your own?

[Peres] First, we must remember that when Al-Sadat came to Jerusalem and spoke in the Knesset he said similar things. We know that this is the Arab stand, it did not surprise me. On my part, I raised the Israeli stand, that is, direct negotiations without preconditions, in which every side can present his stand, that we really want to advance toward peace, solve the Palestinian problem, and are willing to meet a Palestinian or a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that wants peace and rejects violence and terrorism.

[Yoram Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, it was difficult not to feel disappointment in what King Hassan said in his address to the nation last night. We received the impression that King Hassan was awaiting new Israeli proposals, and in fact that talks ended just as they began.

[Peres] First, they ended by noting that they will be continued. I do not think anybody expected us to agree on all the subjects in one meeting. The talks ended in two things which do not agree with what you say: One, that they will be continued; and two, in a joint statement, even though in this joint statement there are different stands. But the fact is that we found a common statement with which to conclude the visit, and we must remember that King Hassan's move drew very angry responses in parts of the Arab world.

[Ronen] Are you saying that the talks will be continued in the sense that Israeli and Moroccan representatives will try to consolidate a position agreeable to both sides?

[Peres] There will be a continuation in meetings on various levels. We did not precisely determine on what level or in what shape, we only determined the principle of continuity. We will certainly search for a joint formulation, and not only for a joint approach.

[Ronen] Do you think your meeting in Morocco can sooner or later bring about the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations or any other international auspices?

[Peres] We agreed to international accompaniment. There is nothing new in this. What is new here is that, after the visit of Al-Sadat, this is the first Arab leader — and a first rate leader, both from the religious and the Arab points of view — who overcame what can be called the wall of shame, and who agreed to meet us face to face, in broad daylight, in his palace, and to touch all the sensitive issues. I assume that nobody is surprised that there are still a lot of differences between us.

[Ronen] Finally, Mr Prime Minister, in your concluding meeting with King Hassan, did he express satisfaction with the meeting?

[Peres] Yes, I believe he expressed satisfaction, despite the fact that both of us parted with the feeling that there is a lot of territory to cover, and that there are differences of opinion between us, but this is not surprising. I assume that both the king and myself did not believe that in one meeting we could overcome all the differences between us.

[Ronen] Was King Husayn in the picture?

[Peres] No. King Hassan told me that he wanted this meeting to be a Moroccan initiative, not a Soviet, American, European, or any other Arab country initiative. This was his initiative. He did not want this described as being in acquiescence or subjection to an initiative of any other country, and therefore neither King Hassan nor myself informed any other country in the Middle East about the holding of the meeting.

[Hayim Zissowitz] [First part of question indistinct]... the possibility of establishing permanent diplomatic relations with Morocco?

[Peres] No. We did not speak of this. We had many other subjects to speak about. However, it was obviously significant that the Israeli prime minister was formally invited to Morocco, and that I was received as prime minister.

[Dayan] Mr Peres, what was King Hassan's reaction to the Arab reactions heard during your stay there, especially the extreme reaction of Syria, and perhaps the less extreme reaction of the PLO?

[Peres] I do not want to speak in his name. However, if I can guess correctly, it is possible that a sharp Syrian reaction was anticipated, even though I doubt that they anticipated the possibility that they would sever relations. There were also pleasant reactions, such as President Mubarak's who used unequivocal language, or the fact that in other Arab countries there were few reactions, a thing which is also surprising, all this not mentioning the enthusiastic reactions in Europe, America, and Israel. This made a great impression.

[Dayan] You had already met King Hassan on less public occasions. Could you say that a change took place in him in terms of his willingness to act?

[Peres] I believe that his act was an extremely daring step, because it cannot be said that he was looking for benefits for his country or for himself personally. He views this as a contribution to the peace process, an attempt to awaken this process from its slumber. This was certainly an exceptional step.

[Dayan] You are searching for the historical dimension on such visits. Would you define this visit as an historic event?

[Peres] I would describe it as an historic visit in the peace process in the Middle East, because it is in no way similar to other visits which took place in Israel, or of Israelis in other places, nor to other contacts held with King Hassan in the past. We know that former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was there, as well as Moshe Dayan. But the publicity given to this visit is a sign to the Arab world to stand up and meet and talk publically on the issue which is important for all of us and which endangers all of us.

[Dayan] Sir, would you unequivocally say that now, more so than 48 hours ago, Israel is nearer to breaking the political deadlock?

[Peres] You are searching for a good headline, but I will not answer this question. I think that a new dimension has been added and an additional step taken in the peace process.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, 6 or 7 months ago King Hassan said that he would willingly meet you if Israel presented new ideas to advance the peace process. Did King Hassan receive such ideas in the last 6 months?

[Peres] Not anything beyond what is publically known about Israel's stands. However, I think that in this meeting King Hassan received a more accurate and detailed description of Israel's stands.

[Ronen] Stands which have not changed?

[Peres] Stands which are well known.

[Unidentified correspondent] [Question indistinct]?

[Peres] I believe that this visit will indeed contribute to facilitating the peace process in the region, as well as between us and the Egyptians.

[Unidentified correspondent] [Question indistinct]?

[Peres] I will not answer at this point, but I assume that the content will not remain secret. We did not meet secretly, and we do not intend to keep the content secret.

[Ilan Kfir] Mr Prime Minister, do you think that King Husayn will draw courage from King Hassan's move?

[Peres] These are questions which should be directed to King Husayn, not to me.

[Dayan] Mr Peres, in your reactions to proposals made by Hassan were you bound by dictates and political coercion from inside Israel?

[Peres] I tried to speak in the framework of the agreed on policy of the national unity government.

Joint Communique Issued on Peres-Hassan Talks

TA240924 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0911 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Israeli-Moroccan joint communique read by the prime minister's spokesman, Uri Savir — live from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem]

[Text] His Highness King Hassan II received Israeli Prime Minister Mr Shim'on Peres in his palace in Ifrane on 22 and 23 July 1986. During the talks, which were characterized by frankness and which focused mainly on an examination of the Fes plan, the Moroccan king and the Israeli prime minister thoroughly analyzed the situation in the Middle East and the conditions — in form and content — which could effectively contribute to establishing peace in that region.

His Highness King Hassan II presented and explained the advantages of each one of the components of the Fes plan, which he believes enjoys a double advantage both by being the only objectively valuable document that could constitute the basis for a just and lasting peace and by virtue of the possibility that it could be met with a consensus among the Arab countries, which no other peace plan or initiative could. Mr Shim'on Peres, for his part, clarified his position on the Fes plan and presented his own suggestions regarding the conditions which he believes are necessary for the attainment of peace.

Because the meeting was merely an exchange of views and was not at all intended as negotiations, His Highness King Hassan II will inform the Arab leaders and Prime Minister Mr Shim'on Peres will report to his Cabinet on the points that were discussed in the course of their deliberations.

Prime Minister Briefs Shamir on Ifrane Talks

TA240855 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0847 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held a telephone conversation with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning and provided him with an initial report on the talks he held in Morocco with King Hassan. Minister Shamir is at home following minor eye surgery. No time has been set for his meeting with Peres for a more detailed report, nor has a date been set yet for an Inner Cabinet session to hear a report from Shim'on Peres. This is reported by our correspondent Rafi Mann.

Media Reports Comment, Reaction on Peres Visit

Political Aide on Visit

TA240633 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0530 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Interview with Dr Nimrod Novik, the prime minister's political adviser, by announcer Yitzhaq Ben-Ner; "3 hours after the return from Morocco" -- live over the telephone]

[Text] [Ben-Ner] Good morning.

[Novik] Good morning.

[Ben-Ner] The initial reactions and assessments here say that King Hassan is reportedly disappointed, feeling that the visit was a failure, and that the two sides dug their heels in deep in reaffirming their positions. The prime minister, too, on his return was careful not to give too rosy a picture. Do you think it was a failure?

[Novik] The assessment of an event and judging it as a success or failure are both an outcome of the initial anticipation and, naturally, also of a historical perspective which we still do not have. I would not like to address King Hassan's statement, both because I did not hear it as we were already in the air as it was being broadcast and also because it is clear to me that he addressed more than just his direct audience. He took a daring step in inviting the prime minister to Morocco, and I presume that various bodies will approach him with a request for an explanation of the motives that led him to take this step. Nevertheless, if the initial hopes were for an opportunity to present, in the most intimate, detailed, and accurate fashion, Israel's positions and the views of its government to prevent any misunderstandings or illusions in the attempt to bring about the next step in the peace process, then I think both sides found this to be an extraordinary opportunity to hold a very frank, friendly, and very detailed conversation.

[Ben-Ner] Which leads me to the next question, Dr Novik: What is the point of repeating, in the first open meeting, the two sides' well-known positions rather than using them as a point of departure? After all, the positions are well known.

[Novik] No, this is not the case. First of all, I think that even what you think are well-known positions are not that fully known until the various partners to the meeting have delved into a detailed and individual interpretation. Occasionally, when things are reported in the media and read thousands of kilometers away, they naturally undergo the process of being filtered through the conceptions widely held in the Arab world and Israel. This indicates that there is nothing like direct contacts to comprehend each side's domestic constraints and the other coercions under which each side operates, and hence the possibilities open to them.

[Ben-Ner] It seems, and please correct me if I am wrong, that the preparations for the visit were insufficient and that the questions to be raised for discussion or the ways to progress from disagreements to other possibilities were not fully thought out. We have heard that people in Morocco maintain that they were promised that the prime minister would arrive with new proposals.

[Novik] I do not think that either side was surprised by the main issues raised in those talks. In that respect, I think everything was prepared properly considering the initial situation, namely the problem in maintaining constant contact and the extreme secrecy and irregularity under which the contacts toward the meeting were held. Under these circumstances, I believe everything was prepared well.

[Ben-Ner] If there was no breakthrough, and King Hassan II has also said that nothing was achieved, then in the long run would it not seem that the meeting worked against Israel and, in the short run, was disadvantageous to Morocco? Perhaps as a result Morocco itself and other moderate countries may shy away from any future contact with Israel?

[Novik] Regarding the second part of your question and the possibility that the meeting did not help Morocco, without being a prophet of gloom and realizing that we may not yet have seen the entire range of Arab reaction to it, I would say that things really went far beyond what had originally been expected. This is not to say that some of the reactions were not grave, but even so, they did not exceed what could have been anticipated and some elements in the Arab world have even given us a nice surprise either by their actions or by their failure to act.

As for Israel and the long-term effects, I think the prime minister used the phrase that this broke the curtain of shame. In other words, if Al-Sadat broke a psychological barrier, in this case the curtain of shame regarding direct dialogue with Israel in the open and in broad daylight was torn. I am not sure there are many Arab leaders who are standing in line to repeat this move, but neither were there many who copied Al-Sadat. I think that any demonstration of readiness and openness in the Arab world to listen to and present opinions is very important and is a very significant step on the long and difficult road toward peace.

[Ben-Ner] Personally, Dr Novik, as one who attended all the meetings, what would you say was the moment you will remember the longest?

[Novik] I will bear fond memories of this entire experience. There were quite a few moments when we had to pinch ourselves and tell ourselves: We are in Morocco. For me, this was an unbelievable experience. For me it provided an incredible source of excitement, and I think the highlights were the final moments before we landed in Morocco, but still the peak was when the king came to receive the prime minister in the VIP guest house. This is a gesture none of us had expected, and it went beyond the entire code of etiquette or protocol, which I believe is totally unprecedented. It set the tone for the entire visit which, from that moment onward, we knew would be warm and friendly, as it indeed turned out to be.

[Ben-Ner] Finally, King Hassan II took leave of the prime minister saying au revoir. Is this just a meaningless word, or will there be a sequel?

[Novik] Without going into too much detail, there will be a sequel.

[Ben-Ner] Thank you very much, Dr Nimrod Novik, the prime minister's political adviser.

Linked to Egyptian Ties

TA240340 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0315 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Report on IDF Radio Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck's interview with Israeli Minister Moshe Arens, Prime Minister's Oiffice Director General Avrahim Tamir, and Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Abba Eban -- date not given -- portions recorded.]

[Text] We have three reactions to the Peres-Hassan meeting: Minister Moshe Arens sees no connection between the Fes plan and Israel's position in negotiations:

[Begin Arens recording] No, there is nothing common between our position and the Fes Conference resolutions. After all, they were rejected by the then Israeli Government. However, I believe the first test will be whether or not Morocco will be prepared to engage in normal relations with us, exchange ambassadors, recognize Israel, and put an end to the state of war that, at least in theory, exists currently between Morocco and Israel. [end recording]

Now to Avraham Tamir, the director general of the prime minister's office, who was not taken along to Morocco because is he currently very busy in matters pertaining to negotiations on Taba.

[Begin Tamir recording] We are currently nearing the conclusion of a long chapter of negotiations on the arbitral compromis and other issues, which we are about to end very shortly. After that, a meeting will take place between the Egyptian president and the prime minister of Israel and this, too, will form some sort of point of departure for the resumption of the peace process. [end recording]

And one more reaction, that of Abba Eban, the chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, who addressed the question of whether the prime minister's visit to Morocco would help thaw relations with Egypt:

[Begin Eban recording] It should be noted that prior to this visit there was a total freeze on all the fronts, so the visit thawed the ice and created some sort of atmosphere that had not previously prevailed. As for Egypt, I believe that even without Peres' visit we were very close to signing the arbitral compromis, and I believe President Mubarak will fulfill what he promised me personally, namely that once that document is signed, he will appoint an ambassador to Israel and will then meet with Peres and promote normalization. [end recording]

Our correspondent on Arab affairs, Eldad Beck, was the one who conversed with Minister Arens, with Avraham Tamir, and with the chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban.

Egyptian Envoy Expresses Support

TA240459 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni said last night that Egypt supports Prime Minister Peres' meeting with King Hassan of Morocco as a step taken to achieve peace in the Middle East. The charge d'affaires was speaking at a reception held in honor of Egypt's national day. Sabra Chartrand reports:

[Begin recording] [Chartrand] Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni last night called Prime Minister Peres' visit to Morocco a positive step toward direct talks between Israel and moderate Arab leaders. He said Egypt supports any initiatives which will lead to negotiations under the auspices of an international peace conference. But Basyuni reiterated Egypt's position that no one can negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians but the PLO, and only the PLO has the right to select its representatives to an international conference. The peace process, he said, cannot go forward without the participation of the PLO.

[Basyuni] There are five main elements to move forward the peace process. First, Israel, [word indistinct]; second, King Husayn, because he is a main partner, and a solution will be a Jordanian-Palestinian state; third, the PLO, as the representative of the Palestinian people; fourth, Egypt, as a friend of all these partners. [no fifth element cited as heard]

[Chartrand] Basyuni made his remarks at the 34th anniversary of Egypt's national day which celebrates the coup in 1952 that brought Jamal al-Nasir to Paris. The Egyptian Embassy held a large reception in Tel Aviv with Israeli, Egyptian, and Palestinian dignitaries in attendance. Basyuni received a letter from the prime minister in which Peres thanked the Egyptian Government for its support of his talks with King Hassan of Morocco. [end recording]

Peres Praises Egypt's Stand

TA241203 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres last night said that he was "heartened and grateful" for the reaction of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to the Morocco visit.

In a letter to Egyptian Charge d'affaires Muhammad Basyuni on the occasion of Egypt's national day, Peres said that it was "most befitting that Egypt was celebrating in the midst of another significant step on the road to peace."

Peres expressed the hope that the "visionary courage of other Arab leaders along with our own relentless efforts" would bring about an expansion of the peace process. He described himself as "looking forward to the opening of an exciting new chapter" in the Middle East.

In a separate message to Mubarak, Peres wrote: "We applaud your personal leadership, efforts and contribution to the prosperity, security and well-being of Egypt... Your commitment to peace, [punctuation as published] promises to add new dimensions not only to our bilateral relations, but also to a peace process which should encompass the entire region. Your pursuit of democratic ideals, processes and institutions emphasize your devotion to the well-being of Egypt." [passage omitted]

MA'ARIV on 'New Ideas'

TA241033 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Shmu'el Segev: "Peres' and Hassan's Public Positions Were Intended To Camouflage New Ideas"]

[Text] One main problem confronted King Hassan and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres: How to get the peace process moving without being accused by their nations of deviating from the agreements existing so far in Israel and the Arab world. Thus, their public positions were intended to camouflage new ideas which they examined and which could thaw the freeze in the Middle East peace process.

Hassan was obliged to stress his steadfast support for the Fes plan, which was approved in September 1982 and which called for a complete Israeli withdrawal to the June 1967 borders and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. Peres, for his part, was obliged to adhere to the national unity government's platform, and to reject any recognition of the PLO or support for an independent Palestinian entity.

However, Hassan and Peres are two sharp and experienced politicians. Both know that each one's stand is unacceptable to the other. Thus, the fact that Peres was invited to Ifrane is evidence of the fact that the two sides sought ways to circumvent their official positions and consolidate solutions which both leaders could present as not having deviated from their declared stands.

In spite of the blackout that was imposed on the talks, it appears that two main subjects were the focus of the discussions in Ifrane: a framework for talks between Israel and the Arab world, and the question of Palestinian representation.

In earlier contacts with King Husayn, Peres agreed to the principle of "international accompaniment," which in its general version was also approved by the Knesset. The Arab countries on the other hand, headed by Kings Hassan and Husayn, demand the convening of an international conference with the participation of the five UN Security Council member-countries.

It appears that the prime minister was prepared to agree in Ifrane that "the international framework" be convened in Morocco, perhaps even in Fes, the assumption being that if Israel is prepared to accept international accompaniment in Geneva or any other capital, why should it not agree to the discussions being held in Morocco.

This could enhance King Hassan's prestige and enable him to claim that the fact that the meeting is being held in Fes allows him a certain amount of influence on the discussion proceedings "for the good of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people." This, of course, is a procedural question which is not expected to stir an argument in Israel or to arouse opposition by the Likud ministers who are Peres' partners in the national unity government.

The central problem was and remains the quuestion of Palestinian representation. Even after King Husayn shook himself free of the PLO and severed his ties with Yasir 'Arafat, the official inter-Arab position still stands, namely, that the PLO is "the sole representative" of the Palestinian people. Only a new Arab summit can take away Yasir 'Arafat's mandate, which he was given at the Rabat conference in November 1974, and give King Husayn permission to speak on behalf of the Palestinians.

King Hassan, however, is also aware of the fact that 'Arafat has lost much of his prestige in the inter-Arab and international arena. After the PLO was expelled from Lebanon, and following the closure of the Fatah offices in Jordan, 'Arafat asked the Egyptian president for permission to set up his headquarters in Cairo. Mubarak rejected this request.

In the wake of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's continuing battle against him, 'Arafat was left no choice but to seek refuge among the Persian Gulf states or Morocco. And political observers noticed that in contrast to the extreme position expressed by Al-Asad — who served his ties with Morocco — Fatah's official statement was quite "lukewarm." Apart from denouncing the Moroccan monarch, it called for a new Arab summit meeting to discuss the new situation which has developed in the wake of the invitation to Peres.

The extreme positions taken by Syria, Libya, and South Yemen were expected. However, what has come as a surprise was the relatively moderate reactions of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the Persian Gulf countries. This allowed Peres and Hassan to examine alternatives concerning Palestinian representation. One of the proposals raised was that instead of the PLO, King Husayn would appoint notables from the territories as ministers in his government, and they would then be included in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would hold talks with Israel.

Another proposal was also discussed against the possibility that the above position will be rejected by the Arab countries. This proposal states that an international conference would be convened, similar to the Geneva conference, but without the participation of the PLO. However, to win the support of the Palestinian public, it was suggested that the first matter on the agenda at the international conference would be an examination of Palestinian representation. [Jerusalem *The Jerusalem Post* in English on 24 July notes on page 1 that, according to sources, during the discussions in Ifrane, "Peres reportedly agreed to the participation of three PLO-linked West Bank and Gaza residents in a prospective joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team."]

If such an idea were to be accepted, Peres and Hassan could come to their people and present the results of the summit as a great achievement on their part. Peres did not recognize the PLO and

did not agree to have it represented at an international conference. Hassan, however, can claim that the matter has not yet been decided, and that because the majority of the countries that would participate in the international conference tend to support the PLO, it is possible that the organization could also be included.

Whatever the case may be, the Ifrane summit, the 2 days of talks, the publicity given to the meeting, and the relatively moderate reaction in the Arab world so far, have already given the king and the prime minister a tremendously prestigious achievement.

Peres, in particular, is no longer presented as a prime minister who is about to conclude his term; rather as a statesman who has revitalized the peace process and who could leave his successor with a paved road on which to tread. If, however, Shamir does not want to take this path, the way is open for new elections in Israel.

Arab Reaction Reported

JN231528 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] Dear listeners: The identity of the Arab sides which hastened to take negative positions on the Morocco meeting between King Hassan II and the Israeli prime minister is well known, and there is no need to name them. Their negative reactions had also been expected. These Arab sides can be classified in two groups: The first group went crazy and cried out: The Morocco meeting is a big act of treason and a hellish plot being concocted against all the Arabs and their nation from the ocean to the Gulf. This group reflects a silly, sick mentality which recalls the mentality of the Dark Ages. It is the same mentality that created the Arab-Israeli dispute and caused successive bloody wars. It is also the mentality that continues to foil any honest attempt to settle the dispute and achieve a comprehensive peace.

The second group claims that the Morocco meeting will widen the rift in the Arab world, and that the Moroccan king's meeting with Shim'on Peres is a departure from Arab ranks. Everyone can ask this group: Which Arab ranks do you mean? Where is that Arab solidarity? Everyone knows that the Arab world has for years been experiencing unprecedented disruption, rift, and divisions. In fact, the only Arab ruler who showed some logic in his condemnation of the Morocco meeting was Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who announced that the meeting was a flagrant violation of the the Oujada agreement between his country and Morocco.

The common denominator of the negative reaction from the extremist and rejectionist Arab sides is two-fold: First, everyone in the world knows that King Hassan II decided to meet with the Israeli prime minister not out of love for the Israeli people, but out of his desire to play the role of mediator and to serve his nation and the Arab peoples, and because he believes that peace is a higher vital interest of the Arab peoples and all nations. Second, the Arab sides which hastened to condemn the Morocco meeting announced their positions before they or anyone else knew the outcome of this meeting. This means that the negative positions taken by these Arab sides stem from their extremism and negativism toward the meeting itself and toward any direct Arab-Israeli understanding or meeting.

However, while awaiting the outcome of the Moroccan-Israeli summit meeting, peace-loving people hope that the Morocco meeting will result in a real and serious move to achieve a comprehensive settlement and peace in the Middle East. Peace-loving people also hope that in the final analysis, wisdom, realism, and sound logic will prevail in the Arab rulers' circles and their thoughts and policies, and that the Arab rulers will find a way to unite ranks and achieve real solidarity under the banner of the peace that is being sought by their peoples and all nations.

East Jerusalem Papers Comment

JN231226 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0430 GMT 23 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The East Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Quds* said editorially: Despite the fact that Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco is an important event in the Middle East that will be highlighted by press and news bulletins for a long time, bitter experience has taught us that we can neither continue with this impossible situation nor can we take a decisive step while witnessing rupture, suffering, and retreat in the Arab world. History cannot be made through the failure to make peace and war. Peace is exactly like war. It requires massing of efforts. Concluding *Al-Quds* said: Let us wait for the results of the visit. We will wait for the final statement. But we will not allow ourselves to be optimistic. Our experience, as we said, is bitter.

Under the headline: "The Ifrane meeting and the Chances To Effect a Change," the East Jerusalem paper *Al-Fajr* said: Due to our awareness of the symbolic meaning of choosing Morocco in particular as the venue for the new meeting, our awareness of King Hassan II's adherence to constant facts and our awareness that the Israeli situation would not allow Shim'on Peres to make a move without some preliminaries, we can draw a conclusion about this move. This conclusion is that the Morocco meeting may become an important turning point in the history of the Palestine question and in the history of the Arab-Israeli dispute if, through this, understanding will be reached with regard to a mutual understanding of the crux of this dispute and of the gist of the issue, which is the recognition of the Palestinian people, their leadership and their right to self-determination.

Al-Fajr added: We neither want to be wary nor optimistic. We must wait and hope that a glimmer of hope emerges toward just and constant peace which everybody awaits.

Peres-Mubarak Summit Expected Mid-August
TA241036 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Israel and Egypt have begun contacts on a summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, on the assumption that the arbitral compromis on Tabah will soon be completed and approved by the Cabinet. According to a senior government source, the summit can be expected to take place in mid-August in Aswan or Alexandria. The Egyptians prefer not to hold the summit in the Sinai or in Cairo. [passage omitted]

Shamir: No Compromis Unless Compensation Settled
TA231131 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] In the last few days, Foreign Ministry officials have been emphasizing that in the Inner Cabinet session, Minister Shamir will express opposition to signing the arbitral compromis, and that he will enlist his fellow Likud members to join him in this position if Egypt continues to refuse to compensate the families of the Israelis murdered at Ra's al-Burqa'. The directors general of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry are scheduled to discuss this meeting, among others, in Cairo with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. The meeting was planned to take place after the technical teams conclude their work in Tabah.

Yesterday, jurist (Alan Grechko,) U.S. mediator Abraham Sofaer's aide, and a U.S. geographer arrived here to participate in marking the map that will be appended to the Tabah arbitral compromis. Footdragging on the part of the Egyptians has resulted further in postponement of the demarcation and photoraphing work Israel wished to complete prior to the arrival of Vice President Bush in the region.

Bush will arrive in Israel on Sunday, but Jerusalem is entertaining no high hopes that the arbitral compromis will be completed by then, or that the tourism agreement or the agreement on the construction of the VOA transmitters in the 'Arava will also be ready.

Grenade Casualty Toll Rises to 13; Curfew Imposed
TA241110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Thirteen Israelis were wounded in Jericho by a grenade hurled from one of the rooftops at a group of cyclists who were riding in the area. One of them was seriously wounded, three sus-tained moderate wounds, and the others were slightly injured. The casualties were rushed to the Hadassah-'En Kerem hospital.

Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the incident occurred when the group of Israeli vacationers was returning the bicycles that had been rented from a Jericho resident. They all come from the northern area, except for one who is an Arab resident of Jericho.

The security forces have imposed a curfew on the site of the incident and have launched searches.

Government Rotation Day Moved Up to 7 October
TA241128 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by David Landau]

[Text] Rotation day is to be October 7 and not October 14, as previously believed.

Shim'on Peres has lost an anticipated week as prime minister, and Yitzhaq Shamir gained one, thanks to some careful calculations by Finance Minister Moshe Nisim (Likud-Liberal).

Nisim told the cabinet this week that, by counting the days rather than the weeks or months of the unity government's term, he had reached October 7 as the precise mid-point.

October 7, a Tuesday, falls between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

Further on OAU Council of Ministers Meeting

Akinyemi Condemns Reagan Speech

AB231506 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 23 (AFP) — Nigeria Wednesday called on the Organisation of African Unity to step up support for guerrilla movements fighting the Pretoria Government, and to condemn United States President Reagan's speech Tuesday on the South African situation.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi called Mr. Reagan's speech "a calculated attempt to arrest the momentum of both international and American opposition to apartheid by the resurrection of the discredited policy of constructive engagement."

Mr. Reagan had urged Pretoria to set a timetable to ending its apartheid system of racial discrimination, release political prisoners, legalise black political movements and start a dialogue [words indistinct] but he [words indistinct] back up his call.

Mr. Akinyemi told the meeting of OAU foreign ministers preparing next week's summit here it should reject President Reagan's "apologies for apartheid and for the continued fraternisation of the United States with the apartheid regime."

He called for measures against those countries which maintained links with Pretoria, including a halt to overflying and landing right for their airlines which operated to South Africa, and to docking rights for their ships, and a ban on South African tourists visiting African countries.

Such moves were required "not only to keep up the momentum of opposition to apartheid South Africa but also to bolster the security of the Frontline States," Mr. Akinyemi said.

He called for those countries which had not yet boycotted the Commonwealth Games in protest at the British Government's own "no sanctions" policy to do so.

Mr. Akinyemi had earlier called President Reagan's speech a "provocation." The United States could be an instrument of change, using its influence to stop the bloodshed in South Africa, he [word indistinct].

He appealed to the U.S. Congress, which is preparing to debate bills introducing sanctions, to "live up to the dreams of American values." Americans had an obligation towards "the thousands of black soldiers who died during the Second World War to save the United States and Europe from Nazism," he said.

Mr. Akinyemi said Africa's "best reply" to Washington was "to intensify the struggle by making more material and financial resources available to liberation movements."

"The main weakness of South Africa is its inability to cope with guerrilla warfare," he asserted. "We will seek to strengthen guerrilla warfare as a stretegy."

A senior official of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which is fighting for the independence of South African-ruled Namibia, said the Reagan speech was "an insult to African leaders."

Theo-Ben Guirab, SWAPO's secretary for foreign relations, told *Agence France-Presse*, "We dismiss it as an attempt to put a humane face on the most obnoxious system of apartheid."

President Reagan was a "racist," and the sufferings of black people "do not give him sleepless nights or any cause for concern," Mr. Guirab said.

He had been silent on the situation in Namibia, "whose independence is held hostage by South Africa," he noted.

"He says to us we have nothing to do with your suffering, we are no part of a solution, do it yourself, don't count on us, don't look upon us," Mr. Guirab said.

Ethiopia Speaks on Group Defense

EA231854 Dakar PANA in English 1436 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 23 July (PANA) — Ethiopia today expressed strong reservations at the idea of setting up an African defence force, arguing that the plan was premature and that the logistical costs will be too prohibitive to bear. Ethiopian foreign minister, Goshu Wolde, told the 44th session of the OAU Council of Ministers sitting in plenary session that there was no political will among African countries as yet on which a defence organ could be set up.

He cited the example of Chad, which had brought enormous costs for some African countries and urged the council to draw lessons from what happened. Wolde warned that such a force could even backfire and destabilise the very purpose for which it was set. He suggested that the alternative was to strengthen the liberation movements through increased material and financial support for them to intensify the liberation struggle.

Ethiopia's argument was supported by Nigeria and Kenya who warned the council not to jeopardise the credibility of the OAU by setting up a defence force which will not work. Earlier during the debate, Zimbabwe's foreign minister [as received] for its threats against Frontline countries and it was high time the OAU planned a strategy for a joint military force. The OAU should translate the 1976 Mauritius declaration into action so that an attack by South Africa or any enemy on an African state should be viewed as an attack on the whole of the OAU. Zimbabwe was supported by Egypt, Burkina Faso and Guinea.

Egypt Supports Defense Force

NC231757 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Egypt's delegation to the OAU Ministerial Council announced at the council's third meeting today that in principle Egypt supports the establishment of an African defense force. The delegation noted that the appropriate coordination and preparation would have to be undertaken before the concept could be put into practice, particularly as the armies of the

African countries use different armaments and have different military strategies.

This came in a statement by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, head of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry and the official spokesman for the Egyptian delegation. He said that the delegation had expressed Egypt's willingness to host a conference of training officers from African military academies to be held in Cairo before the end of the year, to help Africa fulfill its old dream, which it has had since the establishment of the OAU, of setting up an African defense force.

Egypt Urges Support for PLO

NC232104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 23 Jul (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has called for support for any initiative that emphasizes the Palestinian people's right to determine their future, establish their own state, and return to their homeland. In a statement he delivered this evening to the OAU Ministerial Council on the situation in the Middle East, Ghali declared that the Palestinian cause needs Africa's support and its 50 votes in international forums.

Ghali said that the African countries are asked to back the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. He affirmed that the current difficulties within the PLO will eventually be resolved and expressed his confidence in the organization's ability to overcome these problems. He noted that the time is now right to establish PLO embassies in the those African countries that have no PLO offices. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Basic People's Congresses Condemn Peres Visit

LD232350 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The basic people's congresses, which possess all authority and power of decisionmaking in the Great Jamahiriyah, yesterday held emergency sessions during which they discussed the visit paid to Morocco by the Zionist terrorist, Shim'on Peres, and his meeting with King Hassan II.

The members of the basic people's congresses unanimously condemned this visit and deemed it a shameful violation of the Oujda Treaty of Unity and a stab directed at the Arab nation and its central cause, Palestine.

The masses of the basic people's congresses invited the court of justice, which was specified by the Oujda Treaty, to convene to look into this crime against pan-Arabism and to put on trial those who committed it and caused it.

The masses stressed their rejection of this step and their commitment to the historic treaty of Oujda, which is the nucleus of the comprehensive Arab unity, and called for consolidating the Oujda Treaty and working towards its continuation. The masses stressed their insistence on destroying anyone who obstructs the way of Arab unity.

The masses of the basic people's congresses sent cables to the brother leader of the revolution, in which they declared their complete rejection of the violation of historic treaty of Oujda and their commitment to this treaty and insistence on its continuation until the achievement of the comprehensive Arab unity through which the Arab nation will achieve its hopes and aspirations of liberation and progress.

YAR President Telephones Al-Qadhdhafi on Peres Visit

LD232357 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] In a telephone conversation YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has informed the brother leader of the revolution about the stance adopted by the YAR toward the treacherous reception of Shim'on Peres in Morocco. During the conversation they discussed the adoption of an Arab stance toward treason.

MAURITANIA

President Receives Outgoing Soviet Envoy

AB231815 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Sid Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN, head of state, received early this afternoon His Excellency Ivan Spitskiy, USSR ambassador, who came to bid him farewell at the end of his mission to Mauritania. The head of state decorated the Soviet diplomat with the medal of Commander of National Merit. Present at the ceremony were Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, CMSN member and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Dr (Youleh Doumbou Deh), permanent under secretary at the office of the head of state; and Major (Noulah Abd Malick), military secretary to the head of state. At the end of the ceremony, the Soviet diplomat expressed his feelings at the end of his mission in Nouakchott.

[Begin Spitskiy recording in French] [Words indistinct] of the CMSN and government for their warm reception as well as the goodwill shown throughout my stay in Mauritania. I believe that it is the duty of each ambassador, each diplomat, to thank his friends. [Words indistinct] I will use this occasion to express my best wishes to the people of Mauritania, the leaders, as well as to all my friends. [end recording]

MOROCCO

Minister Says Ifrane Talks Focus on Fes Plan

GF231015 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Jul (WAKH) — Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, Moroccan minister of state without portfolio, has said that the talks currently held between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and His Majesty King Hassan II are about the Fes Arab peace plan. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad* newspaper published here today, he affirmed that any settlement of [the Palestinian] issue will be based on this plan. He said that his country is moving within the framework of Arab interests.

The newspaper quoted another Moroccan official as saying that another session of talks will be held and that Peres will stay in Morocco until Wednesday. A Moroccan official said that he does not know whether or not Peres is carrying with him a new peace plan. He expected that the visit will be extended by 1 more day.

Third Round of Peres-Hassan Talks Held

JN231831 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Except] King Hassan II held a third round of secret talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Ifrane this afternoon. The members of the Israeli and Moroccan delegations met shortly before this round of talks.

A Moroccan political source, who preferred to remain anonymous, said that the talks do not constitute negotiations but discussions to probe intentions and learn the ways to break the stagnant state of no peace and no war. He added that Morocco, which is far from the arena of conflict in the Middle East, has nothing to gain or lose but is only displaying its goodwill. He said that maintaining the status quo is not in the interest of the Arab nation. The source also regretted the negative reactions to the meeting between King Hassan II and Peres. [passage omitted]

Peres Departs for Jerusalem

NC231958 Paris AFP in English 1953 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Ifrane, Morocco, July 23 (AFP) — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres of Israel left here Wednesday for Jerusalem after talks with King Hassan II of Morocco, winding up the first meeting between an Israeli leader and an Arab head of state since the 1979 Camp David treaty, a reliable Moroccan source said.

Mr. Peres and his delegation were taken by helicopter from the royal mountain retreat here to Meknes airport, 70 kilometers (42 miles) away, the source said.

King Hassan Addresses Nation on Peres Talks

LD232235 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2047 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Address to the nation by King Hassan II — live]

[Text] Thanks be to God, and prayers and peace upon our master the Prophet of God, his kinsmen and followers.

Dear people: As you know, we met recently for 2 days in Ifrane with the Israeli prime minister. And once this news became known, news agencies from all over the world brought us responses and reactions, some of which favored and blessed it and some which criticized and denounced it. Before we embark on any talk you must know, dear people, that I care neither for the one who criticized and denounced, nor for the one who blessed and favored it; rather I am interested above all in your approval and criticism. And I am interested above all in being at peace with my conscience.

If I am at peace with my conscience and feel — as I have always felt — that my people have understood me, and that they support my plan and bless my actions, then I can evaluate correctly the international reactions, because as you know, my conscience is your conscience and my peace of mind is your peace of mind.

So that you are able to decide whether this is a good or a bad thing, let us start, with God's blessing, this historic story of importance for the present and the future.

Dear people, I do not want to take you back to the distant past, I will leave that until the end. My speech will be divided into two parts: why the meeting took place, and why it took place now. Finally, there are some theories and ideas which have occurred to me over the past weeks and months, and which still occur to me today.

Two important events have occurred in the history of the Arabs since the greatest setback, 1967. The result in 1967 was the loss ofSinai, Golan, Gaza, the West Bank, and, sadly, the holy city of Jerusalem. Since that time, the Arabs have been groaning, weeping, and wailing until Almighty God willed them, during the month of Ramadan in 1973, to show the whole world and their enemy on the field that they are capable of hitting back, responding, struggling, being valiant, and suffering martyrdom. I do not want to mention here those who were made martyrs or who died. Let Almighty God's blessing be upon them, just as His benediction and His angels' peace are upon all His creatures.

After that important event, others took place in the Arabs' history. The first one was in Rabat, and the second in Fes. In 1974 in Rabat, the summit of Arab kings and heads of state was convened and they unanimously agreed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians. The essential thing about this decision, regardless of its repercussions — some people thought that it would have very bad repercussions and some of us thought that it would have a good outcome — is that since then the Palestinian cause has not been unclear and has not hovered between fear and expectation. The Palestinian people did not need to look for someone to represent them or to talk on their behalf as well as someone who would express their aspirations, hopes and needs. On the contrary, since that day the Palestinian people have enjoyed a respected leadership which is recognized by most countries; it is a UN member, a member of the Arab League, a member of the Islamic Conference Organization, and a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

I had the honor, with all modesty, to say to you, dear people — and this is still recorded in the proceedings' minutes, it is recorded on tape or in writing — that your servant and king had a paramount role in the establishment of the PLO as the spokesman and sole representative of the Palestinians.

The second event took place in Fes. This was in two parts and, dear people, I do not wish to waste your time. In 1981, owing to the absence of some top-level representatives in Fes, we managed to convince our brother heads of state and kings of Arab countries that such a conference should be postponed for a year in order to have a quorum, either in the numbers or in representation.

Almighty God willed it that the Arabs would meet — all the Arabs — at the highest level or at least at a level which would constitutionally inspire every state which committed itself or would commit itself to the resolutions.

A well-formulated and defined Arab plan lending itself to practical implementation resulted for the first time from the Fes resolutions. It was free of demagogy, rhetoric, excessive zeal, and political gimmicks. And for the first time all the Arabs agreed to a plan. We were able to implement it in a matter of a few months after that conference.

The penultimate or final resolution which resulted from the conference said that the conference of the Arab states entrusted Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, Jordan,the PLO, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia — who were called the seven-man committee — to embark on an action to convince the great powers of the validity of the Fes plan and of the possibilities it would pose for political solutions seeking to create an end to the Arab-Israeli tragedy.

At that time, your servant had the honor of chairing the conference. And in actual fact, the committee traveled under my

chairmanship to Washington and afterwards under the chairmanship of my brother King Husayn to London, Paris, Moscow, and Beijing.

This article of the resolutions, the Fes resolutions, tells us, even orders us, what countries to visit or to contact in order to inform them or to ask them for information. However, as you know my dear people, legally everything is admissible unless it is explicitly prohibited. The Fes resolutions did not specify that contacting Israel, within the framework of the Fes resolutions and not outside it, is prohibited. The summit told us to carry out the contacts as a committee, but it did not at all prohibit us to contact, within the framework of the Fes resolutions, any country we wanted to contact.

Dear people, I would not hide that the committee carried out important and positive work. But some obstacles, and I am not here to say from whom these obstacles came or who obstructed the committee, but there were obstacles which stopped us first of all from continuing our work, and even stopped us from drawing up a report which we could submit to the Arab kings and heads of state.

What happened, and this unfortunately makes us smile a bitter and sorry smile, is that — as the chairman of the committee I will tell you — circumstances and maneuvers have stopped the committee from writing or drawing up a report to submit to the Arab summit so that it would know the countries which responded to us and the countries which did not respond to us.

Since that day, dear people, my conscience has been disturbed despite the fact that I am 6,000 miles away from the frontline countries as well as the battlefield. Morocco is, before anything else, an indivisible part of its Arab homeland and its Arab family. Whenever one of the Lebanese refugee camps mourns we cry for it here. Whenever an attack on Lebanese sovereignty creeps forward by an inch we used to rise up here in Morocco. I used to ask: Should we stay with our hands tied? Have not we a mission or a responsibility within the framework of the Fes resolutions to emancipate, to rescue and to get out of this dilemma?

You know me and believe as I do — you have felt during the last 3 or 4 years what I have been hinting. First, I said that if an Israeli official wanted to come and see me, coming to Morocco as a tourist or traveling here for enjoyment are forbidden to him in the same manner as I am not allowed to travel to Israel. [as heard] Second, some journalists asked me and I replied to them, that I was ready to meet with the Israeli prime minister so long as he had a briefcase containing an acceptable plan conforming with the Fes resolutions. The third question was before the Arab extraordinary conference in Casablanca, which asked whether I was ready to meet the Israeli prime minister. The answer was before the meeting I would not mind if he sent me a letter through the UN secretary general. The last hint and sign regarding this was the press conference which I held in Marrakech and the interview I had later with the weekly *L'Observateur* and Jean Daniel, when I said I find it strange that so far no Arab leader has met with an Israeli official.

We are fighting an enemy which exists on our land and who is always increasing in arrogance, as though it has forgotten that it lives in an occupied land, building on a land as though it were inherited from its fathers and forefathers. I said is it not time that an Arab leader should meet the leader of Israel in order to get to know directly, and not through mediators, whatever respect and appreciation I have for the mediators whether they are the heads of state of the U.S., European, Latin American, or Soviet states. [as heard] No there is nothing better than direct dialogue.

I used to think that after that statement there would be reactions from some Arab countries at least. I have not heard and I have not read since then, until today, any criticism or reply, and I have considered, and I have been telling you for the last 4 years about these premature signs and indications. You understood; I know you can understand because you are a clever people. I also thought the other people -- after the first, the second, the third, and the fourth times -- would understand. What is important is that Mr Shim'on Peres asked me to meet with him.

My answer was we could meet only on the grounds of legitimacy, and this legitimacy has two parts; general and private. The general part is that I cannot talk to you except within the framework of the Fes plan. The second part is private, and I believe that I do not need anybody's permission to discuss this matter with you because I am still the chairman of the conference.

His answer was that he would negotiate within the framework of the Fes resolutions and the Fes plan, but that would not prevent him from bringing proposals. I said all right, since I was going to address him the context of the Fes resolutions and since I believe that I especially have the power. We will talk about this point later.

Then he said, I would not mind if we meet in America during your visit. I totally refused. My answer was that the meeting should be a Moroccan one. I do not want it to be inspired by this or that person, and I do not want to favor one continent while excluding another, one superpower while excluding another superpower. This meeting was to be a free one, distinguished by the exercise of full sovereignty. In view of the importance of certain matters, I preferred to abandon my visit to the United States, knowing that talks such as these, which are not merely exploratory, are much more important to the fate of the Arab nation than my visit to the United States, even though Morocco has its own special interests.

The king of Morocco should defend the interests of his country. My conscience used to tell me, go first and defendthe interests of your country. But if I went and then saw him, they will say that I went and received the orders. Then I saw him in Morocco, and I am rather tired and exhausted and need to take 4 days of rest.

So that I can remain independent in my opinion and shoulder my responsibility 100 percent to history today, in the near future, and in the distant future, I bear the responsibility of what has happened. I personally shoulder it. I did not inform any Arab head of state of this news. This, my dear people, you know that I told you that [words indistinct] that my father, may he rest in peace, used to tell me, Sir, the essential point in your political education is that you should never lie to your people, because your

people are an intelligent people. First, they will realize you have lied and they will not respect you if you lie.

I tell you, dear people, that I did not reveal my intention and will to any state forming the Arab community inside the Arab League. Neither did I inform any European or African or Asian or American or Latin American country. Even better, I have a message from President Reagan in which he tells me that he was informed, that the news was leaked by the other side. He was informed that I would meet Prime Minister so and so, and he asked to host this meeting so that he would be able to support, to provide U.S. support, for the meeting.

You have seen my answer; I did not go. Why not? Because if I won, it would be a win for all of us, and if I lost I would like to be the only one to lose, and to shoulder the burden, the weight and responsibility of my mistake. Dear people, I saw Shim'on Peres, we conferred within the framework of the Fes plan. I saw him because there is nothing which can stop me from seeing him; I saw him because since the birth of the Arab League to the present day no Arab League resolution forbids an Arab official from meeting with an Israeli official.

I did not see him in secrecy, like the others, because people who criticize are of two kinds: There are those who saw him in secrecy — let me tell you, dear people, in plain language there are those who salivate for Shim'on Peres to go to see them. He did not want to go and see them. They are afraid lest he come to see them publicly. Shim'on Peres, as is known, has been visiting Morocco for the last 2 days. He had no policeman or guards to protect him. This shows the thinking, restraint, responsibility, and education of 14 centuries of the Moroccan people. I am proud of this. For 2 days you knew that Shim'on Peres was here and nobody moved, knowing that matters are judged by final results and that you were waiting for the outcome of this meeting. I am going to tell you the outcome of this meeting.

I am telling it to you, and I am telling it through you to all those who wanted to tread on us with their arrogance, but this is [words indistinct]. You will say: Why did you not see him 3 or 4 months ago? And why did you not delay for 5 or 6 months? The reason is clear. The reason is clear because there are Arab circumstances and there are Israeli circumstances. Obviously, you will ask what do Israeli circumstances have to do with it.

Dear people, let us go back to the past, when we were in exile, and martyrs were killed and nationalists were imprisoned. Were we not preoccupied day and night with the coming government? We did not even count the voices that would make (Diarfourt) or (Laniam) remain, or make (Gimoulet) collapse or someone else win. We used to count them, in all quantities, we probably knew, more than the French did, the names of their representatives. Dear people, this is the education of turmoil and colonialism.

Others were brought by fate, not destiny, they were brought by fate, they do not know. [as heard]

Let us take into account the Israeli atmosphere. In my belief the Israelis will change completely in 4 months. As you know, Shim'on Peres will hand over power to the Likud party, which is the extreme right-wing party. I have said that one should consider one's own position and the position of the enemy as well. This is from the Israeli side [words indistinct].

But the other reason, a dangerous one, is, dear people, that for approximately 2 years we have not heard anything about the Palestinian cause. Everything, all our concern and all our energies are directed toward Arab rifts and toward the Iraq-Iran war. I say to myself, how have we come to this; in reality, we, all of the Arabs are responsible. How did we show this lack of awareness and lack of responsibility that other people have created for us concerning marginal problems: Iraq is in dispute with Iran, Iraq is in dispute with Libya, Syria was in dispute with Jordan, a number of countries are in dispute with each other, the PLO is in dispute with Syria and Libya and now it is in dispute with Jordan. Arab Muslims are dying. Some Arab countries are supporting the Iranians, forgetting the joint defense stipulated by the Arab League. Have we reached this level of stupidity to be taken in by tricks, and therefore waste our opportunities and our time in marginal battles, forgetting the essential problem.

I told myself, maybe if I move this essential problem again, in any case the Arabs will meet again because of it. During this meeting the problems between them will probably dissipate and they will regroup their forces for confrontation.

The land does not concern me. An occupied land does not concern me. What concerns me is the person who is being occupied. Is it not a shame for us to remain talking and insulting each other, forgetting the elderly man who saw his country and left it when he was 1 or 2 years old, and for the last 40 years he has been afflicted by the nightmare; or the children who were born and who have opened their eyes in slavery and oppression. Land does not change its face. Whenever you recover the land it will be the same, but mankind, the human being, changes.

On the day when we recover the land and the people, what kind of people will we recover? What kind of Muslim, or even Christian? Because that land is the land of coexistence, because they are all Arabs, because the Arabs in the early days were first of all a race.

When Judaism emerged they adopted Judaism; when Christianity emerged they adopted Christianity; and when Islam came they adopted Islam. But some of the Arabs remained Jews and Christians — being an Arab does not necessarily mean being a Muslim.

(?How are we going to bring back the Arabs who have various faiths one way or another?) This is the motive. First, we (?must benefit) from the domestic policy in Israel. Second, Arabs, you should stop being sedated, you should stop being distracted from your real problem. You have not only been distracted but there some of you who have betrayed the cause. He who commits treason is one who turns his Arab brother (?to the advantage) of the enemy who is not an Arab.

Therefore, dear people, I think I have covered the first part of my speech and also the second part. What remains now is the third part; namely, what took place between myself and the Israeli prime minister. First of all, we must, dear people — and you know this, there are others who are not aware of it and you should point

it out to them. This thing which you know is that a person who does not possess something cannot give this something which he does not possess.

I met with Peres. Whatever agreement I could have made with him, like the return of Gaza, or the return of the Golan, or the return of the West Bank, or Jerusalem — such an agreement cannot commit him or me. The person who does not possess something cannot give something he does not possess.

Second, I believe that I have no need to give proof of my Arabism or my zeal for the Arabs.

Third, it is known that I have not talked to him except within the framework of the Fes plan. I wish those who judged us and pronounced their verdict against us, I wish that they would have waited until after this speech to take a stand. But (?rancor and deceit and selfish aims) have all played a part. There were those who stood in judgment against us, and there were those who pronounced their verdict against us. And you can tell them: You are not in a position to pass judgment (?in advance).

All this has played its part. We have been judged by those who have judged us, and we have been sentenced by those who have sentenced us, and I tell them: you are not the arbiter whose judgment can be accepted. They have judged as they wanted, but I personally have an unassailable position.

I asked Mr Shim'on Peres: Sir, what is your view about the PLO? He told me: I do not recognize it.

God, what are you going to do then? Who are you going to talk with, if you want to resolve the issue of the Palestinian people? He said to me: I ask you this question: With whom am I going to talk, because they are to be found in Syria, Jordan, and Tunisia.

I said: If you have nothing to say, Mr Peres, what have you got to say to us about the occupied lands? You must evacuate them all. He said: I am not going to evacuate them.

I told him: (?May God help you, Sir). I am here to negotiate with you. I have not come to talk with you about the occupied lands, and whether you oppose this, and whether you give this back, and when you will give that back! I have come to tell you: You must evacuate the occupied lands as provided for by the Fes resolutions. You must talk to the PLO because it is necessary to go through the organization. And since you have not accepted from me these two preliminary things, these two priorities, then so be it; good-bye. You report to your government, and I, as an Arab official, when the time comes, if my brothers want, I will report to them. I will tell them your replies and the elements that you have in mind.

But when he tells me: We are not talking about the occupied lands, then there is nothing to talk about concerning Jerusalem, the process as they say of...[Hassan changes thought] I have nothing to talk to him about.

He rejects the PLO as the sole legitimate partner in dialogue and rejects evacuation of all the occupied lands.

I told him, good-bye. If the situation is as it is, then goodbye, and everyone should go to his country. I will report to those concerned in the first place, that is, the confrontation states, and all the Arab brothers so that they may know after this reply to this brother of theirs what the consequences are, and the measures and plans that must be taken.

I told you, dear people, at the beginning of my speech that my encounter with him was not for negotiation or decisionmaking but to explore views. I personally believe that it is not a cowardly act to have contact with the enemy and adversary.

Dear people, we have been brought up to be courageous. They will say in the papers that Hassan's action was courageous. Obviously, if you say that this sword is sharper than the stick, then in itself my action is not a courageous one. My action is the result of the nationalist upbringing of all of us, in line with our training by our teachers of politics, whether our master — may God bless his soul [King's late father] — our political parties, or the cruel path we have taversed. Sometimes there should be street demonstrations and at other times we should discuss and negotiate. Therefore, dear people, learn a lesson from this.

It is not cowardice, disgrace, or defeat for a man, from time to time, to knock on his opponent's door and ask him: What are thinking? What do you want? The real cowardice, failure, and treason is when a man puts down his arm. Since I became king, more than 25 years ago, I have witnessed a state of no war and no peace.

I am going to tell you, dear people, a story: In the summit conference held in Casablanca in 1965 we were...[Hassan changes thought] And you can verify what I am telling you from the recorded proceedings in which 'Abd al-Nasir, God's blessing be upon him; 'Arif, King Sa'ud, God's blessing be upon all; Al-Salal from Yemen and Sadok Mokaddem from Tunisia, if I remember well, took part. The important thing is, however, that those who are still alive can confirm to you these things, the best of whom is 'Amin al-Hafiz, then the president of Syria, who is also a Ba'thist and who is now a [political] refugee in Lebanon. Hasan al-Rida is also still alive, and he was then deputizing for King 'Idris. From Algeria, I am not sure whether it was Bouteflika [former Algerian foreign minister] or Boumedienne who was present. It might be President Boumedienne, who came to power on 19 June 1956 [date as heard; assumed power in 1965] — anyway I can no longer remember.

But this is the important thing: When the proceedings started they asked for my opinion, which angered them in an unbelievable way. I told them you have two choices: Whether to fight them now, I mean Israel, even with sticks — you have a population of 80 million and they have a population of only 2.5 million. This was then, before the war took place in which they took Sinai, Gaza, the West Bank, the Golan, and Jerusalem. They said, we cannot. Therefore, I told them to follow another path: Recognize them. Let them adhere to the Arab League, and, assimilate them in to your 80 million.

A roar erupted against me; What did you mean by recognizing them? At that time they only had their small land, and they would have been extremely happy to be taken in and assimilated

into the 80 million. No, they said. They listened to Al-Shukayri's ideas and speeches and asserted: Let us throw them into the sea. Throw them into the sea! Well, they have thrown us from our country and left us wandering!

After all this we still find people who cheekily said what they did and described us the way they did. As I told you, dear people, this is ridicule, cheap and irresponsible. We, regardless of all this, are intending to send a message to all Arab kings and presidents in which we are going to explain to them the reasons and incentives behind our meeting with Shim'on Peres. We are going to tell them about the elements he has brought with him, and the negative answer regarding the two main points of the Fes summit, which is the withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognizing the PLO.

At this point I would like to stress, before I end this address, that regardless of whoever accepts or rejects it, that Morocco is a sovereign country, and it is its duty to freely exercise its sovereignty to the full so that other people will not think that Morocco is not strong. The only limitation on its freedom is its commitments. Whenever a country commits itself, such a commitment will take into consideration its sovereignty in accordance with scope of the commitment.

There is no one who can tell me whom I can see and whom I cannot see. When I have reached a stage in my life even my father, may he rest in peace, who educated me and allowed me to accompany him whenever I wanted to go...[Hassan changes thought] I do not accept that [words indistinct] be said about Morocco. This is an important matter which we must know and must respect.

Second, there are some among them who say: So and so has done what Al-Sadat did. (?There is no comparison.) Al-Sadat's land was occupied and he went and liberated it, may God have mercy on him [words indistinct]. Thanks be to God, I have nothing to liberate (?and had I had something to liberate it would not have waited until this day.) The disaster hit us [words indistinct]. As to those in the Arab east who come and give us lessons in patriotism, I do not accept this.

[Words indistinct], dear people, is your criticism or approval of my action, is your peace of mind. As for myself, I have peace of mind. And if you have peace of mind, I have even greater peace of mind. And in all this I have two things in mind: The Prophet says: He who tries and succeeds has two rewards, and he who tries and fails has only one reward. I hope that God Almighty will give me two rewards and even [words indistinct] one reward from God [words indistinct].

I end my speech with the saying of God Almighty: Say work, and God, and His messenger, and the believers will surely see your work. God speaks the truth. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

Comparison of Moroccan-Israeli Joint Communique

Rabat MAP in English at 1220 GMT on 24 July carries "the full text of the joint communique released at the end of the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Morocco." This version has been compared with the version carried by Tel Aviv IDF radio in Hebrew at 0911 GMT on 24 July and published on page I 5 of the 24 July Middle East & Africa *Daily Report* and found to be identical.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi: Peres Visit 'Surprising, Unjustifiable'

JN231515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1447 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has described the visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres as surprising and unjustifiable. In a statement to the press today, his excellency said that the visit contradicts all Arab resolutions on solidarity. He added that the Arab nation should understand this type of individual behavior in order to put an end to it.

Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, culture and information minister and the government's official spokesman, said in a press statement today that the visit is considered a deviation from the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, particularly the Rabat summit. He added: However, we are not in a position to give lessons to others. He said that the results of the visit are considered another step to undermine Arab solidarity and fragment the spirit of common action to confront the enemies of the Arab nation. His excellency said that the government is still waiting for the facts behind the visit.

Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, also said in a press statement today that Sudan was surprised by the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Morocco. His excellency said Sudan is awaiting sufficient information on the visit because it is not easy at present to give an opinion without this information.

Military Spokesman Denies Fall of Juba Airport

JN231806 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jul (SUNA) — The Armed Forces official spokesman today said that the city of Juba is completely secure and that some news agencies' reports about the fall of Juba Airport are groundless. He also said that the coming hours will witness a complete resolution of the situation. In a press statement, the spokesman said none of the outlaws is present near the airport. All outlaws were driven out of the area near Lado Mountain where dozens of them were killed while others fled, leaving weapons, ammunition, and injured behind them.

His excellency announced that search operations are continuing and the situation will be completely settled in the coming few hours. His excellency said that rumors put out by some rancorous elements are aimed at affecting the high morale of citizens who

are following the defeat of the rebels in the south. He called on citizens not to listen to these rumors.

The Armed Forces official spokesman said the Armed Forces are aware of their responsibilities and will end all attempts aimed against the lives and properties of citizens and will safeguard the unity of Sudanese territory.

SPLA Radio Carries 'Appeal' to Juba Citizens

EA232028 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1312 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Appeal" presented by Major James Wani Igga, candidate member of the SPLA-SPLM Political-Military High Command and commander of the Central Equatoria region — date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpts] This is an appeal to the Equatorians in general, and particularly the citizens around Juba town. I greet you all in the name of our revolution, in the name of the SPLM-SPLA. This greeting is a special one. It is a patriotic and revolutionary greeting from your son and brother already in the struggle on an occasion to mark this very day, the long-expected day on which your fighting sons in the SPLA are at last announcing their long-awaited offensive on Juba town.

No doubt those conscious and land-loving citizens who also cherish the future of our suffering sons and daughters must have heard long ago first [as heard] the SPLA voice and evacuated their children from Juba town. We have, of course, truly given you quite enough warning to the extent that we cannot be held responsible for any ensuing inconvenience. Moreover, to prove that the SPLA is fighting to liberate these very children, it has since the end of 1984 requested repeatedly citizens of Juba town to move as well as remove their children and property to the rural areas inasmuch as in any battle and without intention people can always get injured in crossfire.

Never rule out also the fact that the enemy when desperate can in all circumstances take revenge on you. Do not forget what the enemy, the Khartoum minority clique, did in July 1965 in Juba, the atrocities, the genocide, the massacre and whatnot committed against our peace-loving people by the enemy, leave alone the burning of houses, with children and old women in them coupled with unlimited destruction of property.

It is time that you are now, both common man and those our armed brothers in the enemy camp who did not get the chance to join us before, to show your undoubted patriotism to participate in the fight now going on around Juba.

The campaign meant to free you from all forms of oppression and domination by someone who calls himself the actual son of the country, and reduces you to a (?state) of a third-class citizen, or al-Abid [Arabic for "slaves"]. It is ample time, even to those citizens who were before, maybe security-wise, displaying the negative rather than the positive part of their contribution to the war of liberation to come and join us. Fellow patriots, it is you who in actuality are to be emancipated from the merciless claws of the wolves in Khartoum. [passage omitted]

Fellow patriots, lend me your ears to put therefore this appeal of mine across. I am appealing to all Equatorians in general and those citizens around Juba town in particular to more strongly put forward their commitment to the cause of our people by cooperating with the SPLA troops in the area and provide them with every possible assistance. Already those SPLA forces initially have been very well treated and received in Mundari area in spite of (Gajuk Lopai) and (Nigelele Nyajuak's) antagonistic attempt to mislead some of them and consequently we were so sad and in fact very astounded at seeing some handful of these deceived people fleeing their villages for Juba town instead of vice versa.

Nowadays, many people in the world think that the Equatorians are no longer the Equatorians of those days. No more the patriotic Equatorians of those times. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, it is high time for elders who still are in their original sense, as I know many of them are there, to sit down one day and advise the young (?and stray ones) accordingly. Tell them the right thing. We in the first place do not want to be cursed by the coming generation simply because we have not paved the way for them. We have already [words indistinct] our fathers but they did their part.

It is by joining the SPLA that we can correct the past wrong actions by some of our former politicians. It is by our participation that we all can sit down, suggest the exact framework of our new country, a country void of tribalism, void of nepotism, void of sectionism, void of favoritism and a Sudan void of corruption and Magendo [graft], a new Sudan that must be free from all injustice, a new country for equality and development, for all without segregation. But all this is impossible, dear citizens, without your devoted participation in the struggle as patriots. [passage omitted]

By the way, the SPLA is not a Dinka movement as the Khartoum clique would like you to believe. Those fighting around Juba town today include a very big percentage of sons from the Equatoria itself. Yes, we have to stop being deceived by the enemy. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, in my capacity as a member of the SPLA High Command and zonal commander of Juba, Central Equatoria Zone, I am on my way right now to Juba and I assure you all that no SPLA soldier shall take a needle or a single thread from any citizen by force. Any such contradiction of the SPLA policy and disciplinary laws on the side of the SPLA troops shall be severely and accordingly dealt with. Hence, rest assured that you will receive the maximum respect and humanity possible from our forces.

The struggle continues. Long live the SPLA-SPLM! Long live the struggle of our people! Long live the leader of the SPLA-SPLM, Colonel Dr John Garang de Maboir! Thank you very much.

SPLA: Kodok Town 'Devastated' After 'Massive' Attack
EA231518 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The latest reports received here say that the town of Kodok in the northern part of Upper Nile administrative area [on White Nile north of Malakal] has been completely devastated following a massive attack by SPLA forces during the early hours of the morning of 22 July 1986.

Fashoda Battalion, under command of Captain (Oyay Deng Ajak), assaulted and shelled enemy positions inside Kodok garrison, destroying the store and the commander's house. The entire residential area of Kodok, including the special living quarters of the Army police, prisons and wildlife department, was razed to the ground in the attack.

Our correspondent says that the police station and wildlife headquarters were both temporarily occupied by the forces of Fashoda before being destroyed.

On the present situation in the aftermath of the attack, the correspondent says that Kodok has become a ghost town after the civilian population fled in panic, leaving only the demoralized and starving forces of Khartoum holed up in their trenches. [passage omitted]

SPLA: Kurmuk Raid Tallies 30 Casualties; Troops Flee
EA231950 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] More details have emerged on the fighting between the SPLA and the government forces in Kurmuk. According to our correspondent accompanying Eagle Battalion, the raid on the enemy positions a week ago left 10 government soldiers dead, over 20 of them seriously wounded, and 10 others, commanded by a certain lieutenant, ran away from the town to an unknown destination on the date of the attack. The correspondent says that the government authorities in Kurmuk are still looking for the wherabouts of the fleeing troops. Further damages and losses on the enemy's military installations in Kurmuk were also reported.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Dismisses Mzali, Wife From Party Posts
LD241451 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, 24 Jul (KUNA) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba today dismissed Mohamed Mzali from the Politburo of the Tunisian ruling Destourian Socialist Party. He also dismissed his wife, Fathia Mzali, from the party's Central Committee. [passage omitted]

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Navy Attacks Spanish Ship 21 July
LD240002 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A statement issued by the Saharan Information Ministry has said that a unit of the Saharan National Navy on 21 July attacked a foreign ship inside the territorial waters of the SDAR some 10 miles from the Saharan coast. According to the statement, the ship is of Spanish nationality flying the Moroccan flag. After the statement had strongly denounced the attitude of the Spanish Government toward the Saharan people, it says it holds the Madrid government responsible for the incident and warns it against persisting to violate Saharan sovereignty.

ETHIOPIA

USSR's Kapitonov, Delegation Arrive 23 July

EA231826 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A delegation led by the chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, arrived in Addis Ababa on a working visit today. The delegation was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the WPE Politburo and chairman of the Central Auditing Commission.

Eritrean Front Denies Contacts With Government

JN201105 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum July 20 (SUNA) — The Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front — Unified Organisation — has today refuted categorically the allegations that some of its members had conducted secret contacts with Ethiopian officials, saying that these allegations were diffused with the sole target to break up the Eritrean unified organisation.

Omsan Saleh Sabbe — chairman of the Executive Committee — stated to the daily *Al-Ayyam* puolished here today, that the Eritrean unified organization supports Sudan's efforts to reach a peaceful solution for the Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict without any preconditions.

Sabbe further dismissed any comparison that might be held between the Southern Sudan conflict and Eritrean cause, arguing that the Sudan did not present any material or political support to the Eritreans while Ethiopia is providing the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) of Col. John Garang with material and military assistance besides land for training.

Meanwhile, the preparatory meetings of the Eritrean Liberation Front Executive Committee will start today — the paper did not identify the place — to draw up programs and pinpoint topics which will be discussed by the Eritrean National Council in its coming second session, the paper said.

Issues, such as current Eritreans situation, the peaceful settlement proposed by the Sudan, and problems the unified organisation is facing, are due to be discussed in the said meetings, a source for the executive committee stated.

ELF Official Killed in Eastern Sudan

JN221100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Kassala, (Eastern Sudan) July 22 (SUNA) — A member of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), The Unified Organization, was shot dead in the eastern region's capital last Sunday.

[Walki Tamaskan), who was also (ELF) director of the popular organization bureau, was shot dead here when an unidentified person opened fire on him outside his residence in (Murabat) quarter, a suburb of Kassala town.

Kassala, located near the joint Sudanese-Ethiopian frontiers harbours large numbers of Eritrean and Ethiopian people.

UGANDA

Prime Minister Warns Against Pro-Obote Movement

EA231254 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Kisekka has challenged every Ugandan to search for ways and means of putting the country back on the road to progress. The prime minister was addressing the residents of Wakiso, near Kampala. Noting that the country has been kept backward for a long time, Dr Kisekka said that this is the time to start rebuilding it afresh and underlined the need for unity, self-help and hard work in the successful attainment of this goal. He said the people are the government and, therefore, they should not wait for what they call the government to work for them but to come up themselves [as heard] on self-help basis for the good of the country.

He advised them to guard against being deceived by FOBA [Force Obote Back Again], reminding them that it was the people themselves who fought and sacrificed a lot to bring the country where it is now and should, therefore, not accept to be played around with.

Calling for a fight against all forms of injustice, the prime minister appealed to the people of Wakiso not to misuse the services provided to them and to be free to air all their grievances if they want progress. [passage omitted]

Welcoming the prime minister to the area, the district administrator, Mpigi, Mr Kagonyera, reported that the people of the area greatly support the NRM government.

Former Vice President Placed Under House Arrest

HK240126 Hong Kong AFP in English 0123 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Nairobi, July 24 (AFP) — Former Ugandan Vice-President Paulo Muwanga, who served under ousted President Milton Obote, is under house arrest at his home in Entebbe, Ugandan Prime Minister Sam Kisekka confirmed here Wednesday.

He told reporters on arrival for a one-day private visit to Kenya on his way to Britain that opponents of President Yoweri Museveni were behind the smuggling of coffee, landlocked Uganda's main resource, through Kenya to the port of Mombasa.

But he discounted speculation that Mr Obote's followers could overthrow the Museveni government, which overthrew General Tito Okello's military regime early this year.

He added that Gen Okello, who met Mr Museveni when the Ugandan head of state made a three-day official visit to Tanzania recently, was free to return home.

CAMEROON

Biya Receives French Adviser Guy Penne

AB232122 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] President Biya received in audience Mr Guy Penne, President Francois Mitterrand's special adviser on African affairs. Mr Penne was bearer of a message from President Mitterrand inviting President Paul Biya to pay an official visit to France early next year. Questioned on the affair Tillier, the French envoy refused to comment.

CONGO

Creditor Countries Urge Rescheduling of Debt

AB231555 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 22 Jul (AFP) — Representatives of creditor countries of the People's Republic of Congo, who met in Paris on 18 July, have decided to ask their governments for an "important rescheduling" of the external debt of the country, an official communique disclosed on Tuesday. The countries are: FRG, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Spain, United States, France, Italy, United Kingdom, and Switzerland. The rescheduling of the debts was decided following a request by the Congolese authorities and will affect, according to the communique, the part of the debt "related to the loans and credits guaranteed and granted by the creditors to the Congolese Government or endorsed by Congo."

The repayment of the rescheduled debts, the communique further said, will be made "during a 10-year period with a 4-year grace period."

This decision made by the creditors, the communique added, follows "the efforts in view of reoganizing the economic sector" undertaken by the Congolese Government as well as the aid just granted by the International Monetary Fund to the "economic and financial program" initiated by the government.

Envoy Hands Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Sassou-Nguesso

AB231539 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, yesterday received in audience Musa Ahmadi, a special envoy of the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, at the Presidency of the Republic. After the audience, Mr Ahmadi said he was quite satisfied with the relations existing between the Congolese and Libyan revolutions before reviewing the issues relating to the bilateral cooperation. The Libyan leader's special envoy also expressed the Libyan people's gratitude to the Congolese people for their support when children and peaceful citizens were massacred by President Reagan. Let us Listen to Musa Ahmadi speaking to our reporter, Roger Yerebin:

[Begin recording][Ahmadi] In fact, I had the honor to be received in a friendly atmosphere by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, to whom I also had the honor of delivering a message from his brother and friend, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. I brought this message within the framework of the relations of friendship, cooperation, and fraternity that have always existed between the People's Republic of the Congo and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on the one hand, and between President Sassou-Nguesso and his brother Col al-Qadhdhafi on the other. The message also concerns African issues that are preoccupying the entire African Continent.

[Yerebin] Your Excellency, I think that you are aware that Congo is one of the African states that supported you when you were attacked by the Americans. (?What is the situation that is now prevailing in your country)?

[Ahmadi] You know that the U.S. aggression against Libya has failed militarily and that Libya was not alone in facing that aggression perpetrated by a big power, which, normally, should have the responsibility of maintaining peace in all the regions of the world. Among the brotherly countries that supported Libya in the face of that aggression, the People's Republic of the Congo was the first. We were not surprised at all by the Congolese people and their leadership in the face of the aggression, because (?a solidarity has always existed between the Congolese and the Libyan revolutions) [end recording]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

25 Reportedly Arrested After Failed Coup

AU231013 Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid, July 23 (AFP) — Twenty-five members of the Armed Forces in Equatorial Guinea were arrested last weekend following an attempted coup against the government of Lieutenant-Colonel Teodoro Obiang N'guema, the Madrid Daily *El Pais* reported Wednesday, quoting Spanish Government sources.

It said the coup attempt was led by one Mundu, a former Equatorial Guinea military attache in Madrid, and quoted Spanish residents in Malabo, the capital of the former Spanish West African colony, as saying three former ministers were involved. One was named as Emba Oriana, a relative of President Obiang.

Colonel Obiang took power in August 1979, ousting his notorious uncle, Francisco Macias Nguema. There were attempted coups against him in April 1981 and May 1983.

Deputy Prime Minister Involved

AB231525 Paris AFP in French 1431 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Libreville, 23 Jul (AFP) — Fructuoso Mba Onana, Equatorial Guinea's deputy prime minister and minister of public works, is reportedly involved in a coup attempt, it was learned from informed sources here today.

Several people were reportedly arrested over the weekend including Mba Onana, the uncle of Equatorial Guinean President Theodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, the same sources added.

However, a diplomatic in the Gabonese capital says that from all indications, it is "more of a family matter than a real plot" which will enable the head of state to remove Mr Mba Onana who was regarded up until last January as the "number-two man" of the regime.

Quoting Spanish administrative sources, the Madrid-based daily paper *El Pais* stated today that some Equatorial Guinean military personnel and some former ministers had been arrested or are involved in a coup attempt.

GABON

President Bongo Receives Iranian, Moroccan Envoys

AB230948 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The Moroccan ambassador to Libreville, Moulay Driss Alaoui, and the Iranian Deputy Petroleum Minister, Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardebeli were received yesterday by the president of the Republic, His Excellency el-Hadj Omar Bongo. The Iranian deputy petroleum minister said he delivered a message on strengthening cooperation between Iran and Gabon. The Iranian deputy minister spoke at length after the meeting about problems facing the international oil market and OPEC, to which Gabon and Iran belong.

[Begin (Al-Bellimi) recording in Persian followed by sentence-by-sentence translation into French] [Words indistinct] convey a message from his excellency the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran to his Excellency el Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, on relations between our two countries, and particularly on the problems facing OPEC and the world oil market, which are in the interest of our two peoples. In this message emphasis was laid on the need for unity among OPEC member-countries to protect and safeguard the interests of the members.

We consider that the present situation is in the interest of the consumer countries and not in that of the exporting countries. [Words indistinct] first the fall in crude oil prices and the fall in the dollar's value. The policy of member-countries to increase their production is not in the interest of OPEC members and we consider that countries that produce more than 6 million barrels are responsible for the present situation. We think that these countries must respect the principles of OPEC. We think production by member-countries must be closely monitored in order to obtain a reasonable and fair oil price.

Relations between Morocco and Gabon were discussed at the meeting between the head of state and the Moroccan ambassador. Moulay Driss Alaoui said after the meeting that it was not possible for him to give details about his talks with President Bongo. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Karl-I-Bond Appointed Ambassador to U.S.

AB221650 Dakar PANA in French 1543 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Jul (AZAP/PANA) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has just appointed Nguza Karl-I-Bond [a former prime minister and opposition leader] as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to the United States of America. It has been observed that the appointment comes within the framework of a large-scale diplomatic reshuffle underway in Zaire.

GHANA

World Bank Official Hails Economic Recovery Effort

AB221935 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Last Friday's meeting in Accra of the donor countries and agencies in Ghana has brightened the country's chances for further assistance in its economic recovery program. The meeting has also provided an opportunity for the removal of bottlenecks that were militating against the achievement of the goals of the program. The chief of the World Bank loans program for Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, D.J. Reece, disclosed this shortly before he flew to the United States, after leading the bank's team to the meeting. He said the meeting was very useful, in a way that it sought solution to the problems of disbursement and utilization of aid pledged. Mr Reece commended the government measures aimed at speeding up disbursement of aid, saying, they have already made a good impact on the country's economic development. He announced that a similar aid coordinating meeting will be held in Vienna, Austria, on Ghana's health and educational sectors. The aim is to attract more donors to support the government's program to rehabilitate and develop the two sectors within the framework of the economic recovery program. Mr Reece declared: There are very good signs for continuing World Bank assistance to Ghana. This is because a positive impact has been made on Ghana's economy so far, much more satisfactorily than had been experienced in other African countries.

GUINEA

Ad Hoc Committee Meeting With Guinea Bissau Begins

AB232118 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The first meeting of the ad hoc committee for cooperation in the field of fishing between our country and Guinea Bissau opened this morning at the Palais des Nations. The Guinea Bissau delegation, which arrived in our country yesterday, is being headed by the former secretary of state for fisheries, Luis Oliveira Sanca, who was recently appointed the resident minister for the southern province. The new secretary of state for fisheries, Abubacar Balde, is also in our country. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Vice President Moniba Receives Opposition Leader

AB232203 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Vice President Harry Moniba has reiterated his call on all Liberians to put aside their political differences and work together for the development of Liberia. He said Liberia has urgent and (?serious) economic problems and that it was only through collective and united efforts that this nation will recover economically. Dr Moniba was speaking at his capital office today when Mr Gabriel Baccus Matthews [chairman of the United People's Party] paid a courtesy call on him. The vice president noted that there was a time when individuals belonging to different parties disagree on certain issues, but added that such disagreement must not seek to undermine the overall goal of peace and stability in the nation. Dr Moniba said the government was committed to promoting peace and stability in the country through national reconciliation. He then welcomed Mr Matthews and members of his party assuring that the government was willing to cooperate with any opposition political party whose interest is to foster peace, stability, and development in Liberia.

In his remarks, Mr Matthews observed that Liberia is facing problems and said any opposition political leader who wants to be reasonable must be prepared to work for the development of this country. He said his visit to Dr Moniba was based on his desire to work with the government for the development of Liberia. The vice president and Mr Matthews later held closed-door discussions in his office. Mr Matthews was accompanied by (Sadiok Gbah), Afonso Kawah, and Blamo Nelson. Mr Matthews yesterday paid a courtesy call on the president of Liberia, Dr Samuel K. Doe, at which time he informed Dr Doe of his desire to see Liberia go forward politically and assured his support for the president's policy of national reconciliation and reconstruction. In a related development, Mr Matthews also met today with Chairman Keikura Kpoto of the National Democratic Party of Liberia. The meeting, held behind closed doors at Senator Kpoto's capital office, was also attended by Grand Bassa County Senator Charles Williams and high-randing executive members of the United People's Party.

MALI

President Traore Returns From Mauritanian Visit

AB231729 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The president, General Moussa Traore, and his wife, who were accompanied by a high-powered delegation, returned to Bamako late this morning after a 4-day official visit to Mauritania. General Moussa Traore was welcomed on arrival by General Amadou Baba Diara, deputy secretary general of the party, who was accompanied by members of the BEC [Central Executive Bureau], of the government, the national assembly, and of the diplomatic corps. [passage omitted]

Health Minister To Visit Cholera-Infested Area

AB231835 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of public health and social affairs [Mrs Sidibe Aissata Cisse] will leave for Nara tomorrow in order to supervise activities aimed at combating cholera in the area. She will be accompanied by her adviser in charge of problems of public health, Dr Zakaria Maiga, and the officer in charge of the department of epidemiology and prevention at the national health directorate, Dr (Sidi Konate). The Nara area remains the only zone where cholera still persists since the 1964 outbreak — an outbreak that the Ministry of Health was able to control in

all the other areas in Mali. This 2-day visit will enable Mrs Sidibe Aissata Cisse to examine the situation with the political and administrative authorities and the area commissioner and to envisage with them the most appropriate steps to be taken to eradicate cholera definitively from the Nara area.

NIGERIA

Technical Cooperation Agreement With FRG Renewed

AB231730 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria and West Germany today renewed their technical cooperation agreement signed 5 years ago. Under it, West Germany will provide experts for mutually agreed fields in Nigeria on a supplementary basis. West Germany will also supply additional equipment for each expert to the tune of 5,000 naira when such materials are needed by both parties for the experts employment in Nigeria. The minister of national planning, Dr Kalu Idika Kalu signed for Nigeria while the West German ambassador to Nigeria, Hans (Harald Wangen), endorsed for his country. Dr Kalu expressed satisfaction with the benefits Nigeria had derived since the agreement was signed. Thirteen German experts are currently assigned to Nigerian institutions and government's organizations. Six others have been seconded to the Ministry of Transport and Aviation, University of Port-Harcourt and the Kano and Gongola State governments. The minister expressed the hope that West Germany will send more such experts to Nigeria if the need arose. In his response, the West German ambassador, (Harald Wangen) remarked that the renewal of the agreement marks the continuation of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

ECOWAS Countries To Require Insurance Card

AB230852 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Highway legislations in the West African subregion are to be hamonized by the Economic Community of West African States. The executive secretary of the community, Alhaji Momodu Monu, announced this in Lagos at the launching of the ECOWAS brown card [insurance card]. He expressed the hope that within 6 years ECOWAS would have completed the coastal and sub-Sahelian prime West African highways. Alhaji Momodu said that economic integration without free movement of persons, vehicles, goods, and services across the borders would be meaningless. He expressed satisfaction with the reopening of the borders by some member states. Alhaji Momodu said he was aware of complaints by some members on free movement, pointing out that the secretariat would look into such complaints. Meanwhile, any motorist entering Nigeria from any ECOWAS country is now required to carry a brown card. This followed the launching in Lagos of the card in consonance with the Community's protocol agreement. The managing director of the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria, NICON, Mr Yinka Elijadu, said at the launching that it was mandatory for Nigerian motor underwriting companies to issue the card. He said that a uniform system of claim settlement had been set up while foreign exchange implications would be minimized.

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Not Attending OAU Summit

AB231436 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, July 23 (AFP) — First Vice-President Francis Minah leaves here Wednesday night for Addis Ababa at the head of a five-man delegation to represent Sierra Leone at this year's summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). President Joseph Momoh told a political rally at Pujehun, southern Sierra Leone, on Saturday that he would be leaving here Monday for the summit, but later postponed his departure to Friday, when he would have travelled with Nigeria's President Ibrahime Babangida. No official reason has been given for the decision to send First Vice-President Minah instead.

SLPMB Raises Producer Prices for Cocoa, Coffee

AB232212 Paris AFP in French 1601 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, 22 Jul (AFP) — Very high producer prices for cocoa, coffee, ginger, and palm kernels were announced in Freetown Tuesday by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board (SLPMB). The price of a ton of cocoa is fixed at $2,233; that is to say an increase of about 300 percent of the former price of $750 per ton, fixed in April 1986. A ton of coffee now costs $2,986, representing an increase of $1,510 over the previous price, while the price of a ton of ginger is now fixed at $1,866 compared with $560 in April, and a ton of palm kernels now costs $112, representing an increase of $37. According to a spokesman of the SLPMB, the increases are in line with the recommendations of the IMF calling on the government to increase the prices in order to motivate the farmers to increase production.

TOGO

Agreement for Budgetary Assistance Signed With France

AB231727 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Upon his return to Lome yesterday afternoon, French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac and Atsou Koffi Amegah, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, signed a cooperation agreement at the RPT Hall, on behalf of their respective countries. This agreement between Togo and France concerns budgetary assistance of 1 billion CFA francs. [passage omitted]

Aurillac Leaves for Benin

AB231749 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] While attending the Evala traditional wrestling competitions at Kara in the Kozah Prefecture, the head of state also received several officials, among whom were Gotlieb Monekosso, WHO regional director for Africa, and Michel Aurillac, French minister of cooperation. Both Monekosso and Aurillac left Lome this morning for the Republic of Benin. [passage omitted]

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reaction to President Reagan's 22 July Address

Pik Botha Welcomes Nonintervention

LD231022 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs has welcomed President Reagan's policy speech on South Africa but has issued a warning against continued foreign intervention. In a statement issued in Pretoria Mr Pik Botha says that if foreign intervention and threats continue South Africa will be obliged to withdraw into the laager as this will be the only way to maintain the values that the West claims to uphold. The statement says the South African Government accepts President Reagan's sincere desire that a constitutional dispensation should be brought about in a way in which all communities may have a say in the governing of the country. This was precisely what the South African Government envisaged.

The South African Government welcomed President Reagan's stand that the government was under no compulsion to negotiate the future of the country with any organization which proposed a communist regime and which used terrorism to bring this about. The South African Government also welcomed President Reagan's condemnation of the deeds of terror committed in South Africa by Soviet-armed elements of the ANC.

Concerning the suffering of southern African countries if punitive measures were implemented against South Africa, President Reagan's figures did not reflect the total extent of the catastrophic consequences, the statement said. Millions of people in neighboring countries would die of hunger if the 1.5 million foriegn workers were sent home. The foreign minister's statement said it was encouraging that President Reagan acknowledged the dramatic changes brought about under the leadership of President Botha. It was also encouraging that President Reagan underlined the fact that South Africa's problems were complex and that solutions should not be transplanted from outside.

The South African Government was still of the opinion that fruitful dialogue could take place with the American Government and other governments regarding the realities of southern Africa and regarding the necessity that violence should end in the interests of all the countries of southern Africa.

The statement said the South African Government stood for the same ideals as the American people. It was time that the misunderstanding regarding the methods of achieving these ideals should be discussed at the highest level.

Elaborates in 'Network' Interview

MB232106 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha in Pretoria by Andre le Roux on the "Network" program introduced by Kolie van Koller — live]

[Text] [Van Koller] In Pretoria Andre le Roux spoke to the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. He wanted to get clarification, in the first place, on one aspect of Mr Botha's reaction to President Reagan's speech last night.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, there was a view last night in your statement that the South African under certain circumstances, will be prepared to go back to the laager. What did you mean by that?
[Botha] Yes, certainly. You see there was in a reference in President Reagan's statement to the laager. He made a call on our president not to go back into the laager. One can have various interpretations of what a laager means. Overseas they see a laager as isolation — South Africa isolating itself from the rest of the world. Our concept of a laager is that historically it meant the fortress which we needed for our survival. We could also use the word in a spiritual sense; for the values which we uphold, this could be a bastion.

[Le Roux] Did you not make a threat ...
[Botha, interrupting] No, it was not meant that way. It was just as I said. If you go ahead with your threats and interference, because really it is totally incomprehensible that at a time when this government has brought about so much reform, at such a time you get no recognition. Not that we want it in the first place, but the intimidation of moderates continues and the ANC's policy is to sabotage any negotiations with us, and now the Europeans, and certain elements in America, give us the impression that they support violence in this sense. They say our government should take the initiative, we must release certain people, we must withdraw from the black residential areas. How do you deal with an element who does not want to negotiate — negotiation is treason to his revolution — and it is these matters that must be addressed with leaders. We must go ahead and not give up hope. We must continue talking to leaders, but if we cannot succeed, then South Africa has two choices — one, it capitulates to the forces of violence, and two, we accept isolation and make the best of it, accept lower standards of living and protract the process even if it takes decades. That will give you a chance to survive and succeed. Capitulation to the South African Communist Party is the end of us all.

[Le Roux] But haven't you chosen the second option, for example with your speech at Witbank where you say if sanctions should come, they should come as soon as possible?
[Botha] Yes. I believe there must be some change in these threats, in these unjust threats, so sanctions are not inevitable. Certain of our media interpreted that incorrectly. All my life I have opposed sanctions as minister of foreign affairs. My standpoint is that if sanctions are inevitable, and it is my choice, then we cannot do without the values that we are used to. If it is our choice that we capitulate to a power that will destroy these values, then we should definitely choose sanctions.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, where do we stand at the moment in our diplomatic efforts to prevent sanctions.
[Botha] We are fighting a very hard battle. We do not give up hope. We will continue fighting but we must continue to try to convince leaders such as Mrs Thatcher, President Reagan, and Chancellor Kohl to see that the results of sanctions will be catastrophic for the whole of southern Africa. They must decide

whether they are going to support the neighboring states. I have asked for a meeting of the neighboring states of Swaziland, Botswana, and Lesotho, so that I can spell out to them what the effects of sanctions will be.

ANC Rejects Reagan 'Diatribe'
AB231532 Paris AFP in English
1526 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Lusaka, July 23 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa on Wednesday [23 Jul] rejected as a "diatribe" U.S. President Ronald Reagan's policy speech on southern Africa made in Washington Tuesday. In a statement from Lusaka, where the underground movement has its headquarters in exile, the ANC dismissed President Reagan's "characteristic and hypocritical condemnation of apartheid." The organisation accuses the U.S. Administration of not wanting to contribute towards lasting peace and security in the region, and of giving the "usual support and comfort" to South Africa by refusing to condone comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. "Reagan's affirmation of the disastrous policy of constructive engagement flies in the face of United States public opinion, which is in favour of decisive action against the apartheid regime," the statement said.

Buthelezi Applauds 'Realism'
MB231909 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1900 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Ulundi, Wednesday — President Ronald Reagan had displayed realism in last night's speech to the U.S. Congress and invited foreign policy specialists, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said tonight. Asked to comment on the speech, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said: "Mr Reagan did not try to hide the United States of America's abhorrence for apartheid but he is clearly committed to its abolition, not just through rhetoric, but through realistic strategies."

AHI Commends 'Balanced Approach'
MB231535 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1526 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI) today welcomed the "balanced appoach" which President Reagan of the US had shown towards South Africa's problems in his address in the White House last night. In a statement, the president of the AHI, Mr Christie Kuun, said Mr Reagan's awareness of the problems of southern Africa, and South Africa in particular, gave his speech a "particularly responsible perspective of which all South Africans should take note."

The fact that Mr Reagan was harming the political future of his party with his standpoints should be of encouragement and support to all parties in South Africa who were making an honest attempt to find a meaningful solution to South Africa's "present problematic situation."

Mr Kuun said Mr Reagan had once again emphasised the importance of South Africa in a southern African context, especially with regard to economic stability; and in a world context as the important supplier of strategic minerals to the West. Mr Reagan had spelled out certain components of reform in which he had, among other things, pleaded for release of political prisoners and the unbanning of the ANC. The AHI believed it was in the interest of South Africa to negotiate with as many people and parties as possible over the future of the country, but then there would have to be a mutual requirement by all parties to bring about "a peaceful settlement in a peaceful way." The AHI therefore wanted to point out that it was not so simple to merely release those who advocated violence as a means of finding a settlement, or to unban communist organisations.

Mr Reagan's explicit standpoint that South Africa had to find its own solution for its particular problems, were welcomed, Mr Kuun said. The AHI believed that in a situation of order, free economic association, and a normal international diplomatic and trade climate, it would be easier to find a political solution for South Africa's problems. The AHI agreed with Mr Reagan that South Africa could again take its rightful and deserving place in the family of free nations.

Christian Group Wires Praise
MB240511 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2129 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — The United Christian Action (UCA) group, which says it represents four million black and white Christians, today sent a telegram to U.S. President Reagan thanking him for his strong opposition to sanctions. The telegram also opposed the idea of unbanning of the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela on the grounds that it "would spark off the first stage of the two-stage Marxist revolution in South Africa." "This would be a disastrous blow for all the moderate forces and would lead inevitably to a Marxist take-over of our country," the conservative UCA said. "The subsequent horror and totalitarian enslavement is already being experienced by many African countries whose populations are flocking to South Africa in their hundreds of thousands. "We would never expect you to consider the legalisation of the Weather Undergound terrorist movement in the United States," it added. The UCA said reform was a reality in South Africa and that "most of the legislative pillars of apartheid have already fallen." It concluded by asking Mr Reagan to ignore "Bishop Tutu's pitiful reaction to your speech." He has never been a representative of South African Christians and is a prisoner of the theology of liberation."

Radio on Soviet Connection
MB240823 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "President Reagan's Policy Statement on South Africa"]

[Text] In his policy statement on South Africa this week, President Ronald Reagan of the United States drew attention to the

economic interdependence of all the states of southern Africa, and alluded to the Soviet Union's interest in the region. The importance of these two issued is reflected in one of the most telling points he made in his 45-minute address, prepared for members of Congress and invited foreign policy specialists.

In southern Africa, he told his fellow Americans, our national ideals and strategic interests come together. Being one of the world's greatest democracies and the land of free enterprise, the United States is suited to be the ideal for all nations including South Africa and its neighbors. American's strategic interests in the region devolved around the geographic position of South and southern Africa and the enormous mineral welath of the subcontinent.

The United States, along with its Western allies, is greatly dependent on the minerals of the region and their continued availability. The West is also dependent on the Cape sea route for the unhindered delivery of these minerals as well as oil supplies from the Persian Gulf. The only threat to the continued availability of these minerals and the use of the Cape sea route is the Soviet Union and its declared aim of bringing about a communist world, the absolute antithesis of democracy and free enterprise.

Ironically, the Soviet Union is the only other major source in the world of the strategic minerals found in southern Africa. It is for this reason that President Reagan referred to southern Africa as one of the most vitally important strategic regions in the world. In essence, the states of southern Africa will have to decide between Western ideals of democracy and free enterprise, which are the major source for development and prosperity, or communist domination, which offers nothing more than deprivation on every level.

UK's Geoffrey Howe Continues EC Mission

'No Comment' on P.W. Botha Meeting

MB231530 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1524 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 23, SAPA — After Just over two hours of talks in Pretoria today with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on the sanctions issue, the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, emerged on his way to another meeting and told reporters he had "no comment." The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who accompanied him to the door, also declined comment. Sir Geoffrey is scheduled to meet the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, at 6pm, after a scheduled press conference.

Queried at Press Conference

MB231640 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1636 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 23, SAPA — All outsiders could see clearly that after 25 years the "winds of change" in Africa were shaking the southern part of the continent to the roots, the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said in Pretoria tonight. He was speaking at a press conference after "candid, courteous and substantive" discussions with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and his south African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha.

Although confirming he had delivered the European Community's mandate to Mr P.W. Botha, Sir Geoffrey said he wanted to make it clear at the outset he regarded today's exchanges with the South African Government as confidential, and skirted questions on the specific contents of his talks.

Detailing his approach to the talks, he said he was seeking acceptance for the case for dialogue and to help nurture the seeds of reconciliation so that they could take root and flourish. "Outsiders, whether they are regarded as enemies or friends, can only go cautiously if they wish to press successfully for change in South Africa." Outsiders might be intimately concerned — and Britain was "intensely" concerned with the situation in South Africa —"but it (SA) is not their country."

Sir Geoffrey reiterated his stance that if change was to be peaceful, it had to come from within, and be accepted within the country. "It must be accepted not just by those who find the present dispensation unbearable, but by those who fear for their future if change is too swift."

Outsiders could perhaps see things that those closer to the scene might miss, and there was value in dispassion just as there was in passion.

"What all outsiders can see clearly is that, after 25 years, the wind of change in Africa is shaking its southern part to its roots," he said in a reference to former British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's "winds of change" speech to the South African Parliament in the early 60s.

Sir Geoffrey said the fact that his mission was viewed with mingled doubt, suspicion or even hostility on many sides "does not discourage me." All I can say ... to every side, is that talking can solve many problems, however, difficult, and violence few."

The question in South Africa was not whether, but how far and how fast the country would change, and if this would take place in peace or deepening violence.

The international community could not be indifferent and "if there is a chance that representatives of the free world can nudge the wheel of history towards peace and reconciliation in South Africa, then that chance must surely be seized."

Sir Geoffrey said the central purpose of his mission, representing not just 12 European governments, but values forged in two world wars, was "reconciliation, not conflict, consent not coercion, justice and freedom, not domination."

Referring to the fight Afrikaners put up against the British in the Boer War for what they believed was right, and to South Africa's contribution to defeating "tyranny" in World War II, he said: "I look to those same reserves of courage and reconciliation to inspire the South African Government to grasp far more urgently the need for change."

The impatience of the black population, whose endurance had been sorely tested, was also understood. "The background is one of the imprisonment and detention of many of their leaders, the proscription of political parties, the state of emergency and of apartheid itself. "Who can fail to be moved by the thought that a whole generation has come of age while Nelson Mandela has remained behind bars?"

Sir Geoffrey said he was looking also to the "courage, humanity and far-sightedness" which he knew existed in abundance among the leaders of the black population.

Replying to a question on the rejection of his visit by extra-parliamentary groups in South Africa, like the United Democratic Front, he said he hoped they would recognise the seriousness of his visit "as a friend" and change their minds.

It was "simple common sense" that negotiation and dialogue would best serve the interest of all South Africans, and this was the "most direct path to a democratic, prosperous and non-racial country."

Referring to a section of the Freedom Charter stating that South Africa belonged to all who lived in it, and Mr P.W. Botha's statement this year that all South Africans should be placed in a position where they could participate in government through their elected representatives, Sir Geoffrey said: "(Here) lies the seed of reconciliation. My task is to help nurture those seeds so that they can take root and flourish."

In their brief appearances before a strong contingent of local and foreign newsmen during today's round of talks, both Mr Pik Botha and Mr P.W. Botha declined to make any comment. Spokesmen for the state president said it was "unlikely" any comment or official statement would be issued tonight.

After his press conference, Sir Geoffrey met the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, for a third round of talks. A spokesman for Mr Heunis said afterwards the talks had lasted "for about an hour," but had no further comment.

Sir Geoffrey is scheduled to meet the state president and Mr Pik Botha for another round of talks next Tuesday and he confirmed tonight he would be having "supplementary" discussions with other government ministers. Tomorrow, he will be meeting representatives of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (NAFCOC) and the South Africa Britain Trade Associaiton (SABRITA), as well as a working luncheon with other leading South African businessmen. Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo-American, will be among them. Discussions with the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have also been mentioned as possible by spokesmen for Sir Geoffrey's delegation. Tomorrow evening, the foreign secretary will be in Lusaka for further talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on the sanctions issue. On Friday he will meet Botswana's President Quett Masire for discussions before returning to Pretoria. Visits to Lesotho and Swaziland on Saturday are also scheduled, according to spokesmen.

Meets Business Leaders

MB240925 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0919 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 24 SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, was scheduled to meet high-level businessmen and politicians in Johannesburg this morning before leaving for Lusaka this afternoon for further talks with President Kenneth Kaunda tonight

Sir Geoffrey met the Chairman of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, Mr Sam Motsuenyane in Pretoria early this morning before moving to the British consulate general's official residence in Johannesburg for the rest of his meetings. At 10.30 he met the chairman of the South African-British Trade Association, Mr Murray Hofmeyer, and 45 minutes later he was scheduled to meet Mr Harry Oppenhiemer. At noon the leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Mr Colin Eglin, and the PFP MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, were scheduled for a short meeting with Sir Geoffrey before a working luncheon with other leading South African businessmen. These included Mr Owen Horwood, former minister of finance and now charman of Nedbank, Mr Gavin Relly, chairmn of Anglo American, Mr Tony Bloom, MD [Managing Director] of Premier Milling, Mr Chris Ball, MD of Braclays Bank, and Mr Conrad Strauss, Group M of Standard Bank. A small contingent of newsmen and television camera crews kept watch at the consulate general's residence but no photo sessions were allowed.

BBC Reports Tutu's View

MB240834 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 24 Jul 86

[From the "24 hours" program]

[Excerpts] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffre Howe, is currently on a visit to South Africa on behalf of the European Community. Yesterday, Sir Geoffrey had 2 hours of talks with the South African President P.W. Botha. He meets South African businessmen this morning for talks before flying to Zambia; then on to Botswana, returning late tomorrow to Pretoria, which he is using as his base. Neil Curry reports on the first leg of this diplomatic mission:

[Curry] The foreign secretary arrived in South Africa against a background of some resentment over the presumption that outsiders had an immediate role to play in solving the problems of the troubled Republic, but he quickly moved to try and place his mission in context:

[Begin Howe recording] [passage omitted] If there is a chance that representatives of the free world can nudge the wheel of history toward peace and reconciliation in South Africa, then that chance must surely be seized. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Curry] But black leaders have largely refused to meet Sir Geoffrey, and Bishop Tutu proved to be unimpressed by the foreign secretary's suggestions:

[Begin Tutu recording] Well, I mean he has not exactly provided us with an earth-shattering statement there. It is one of the most trite truisms, utterly hackneyed. After all, this is precisely what we are seeking. We want a negotiated settlement in South Africa, and the whole object of the exercise even of sanctions is to persuade the South African Government to come to the conference table and talk to the authentic leadership. [end recording]

[Curry] As Bishop Tutu suggested, the question of sanctions remains the single issue that most severely divides white negotiators and in fact almost the whole of black Africa. Indeed, while the foreign secretary was speaking, the Organization of African Unity was meeting in Addis Ababa and condemning the British Government in particular for standing in the way. After the meeting, Nigerian Foreign Minister Professor Akinyemi clearly voiced the organization's view:
[Begin Akinyemi recording] Britain has the largest investments in South Africaa and there is a feeling that in fact it is Mrs Thatcher who has been the one single negative force against sanctions in Europe and in the world. People simply feel that she has singled herself out to be the block against sanctions, and we have the felling that if Mrs Thatcher can be passed (?with it?, other Western countries will go along with her. [end recording]

[Curry] But Sir Geoffrey's mision must be seen as an attempt to try and stave off the risk of imposing sanctions. So what can he hope to achieve? Bishop Tutu himself met with President Botha last Monday. Did he think the president would give anything away?

[Begin Tutu recording] If he [Botha] is the astute politician that most believe he is, then surely he ought to reward his very steadfast friend. He really ought to give Sir Geoffrey some substantial thing to take back home with him, otherwise what will they will be able to show for all they have done in trying to fend off sanctions in quite such a forthright manner as Mrs Thatcher has done? [end recording]

Pik Botha: Regime Would 'Welcome' Thatcher Talks

MB231948 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has welcomed the preparedness of the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to hold talks with him about the problems of South and southern Africa. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Andre le Roux in an interview that such talks could dispel misunderstanding and ambiguous interpretations of the facts. Mr Botha, however, refused to comment on the talks held today between Mr P.W. Botha and the British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

[Begin video] [Botha] I think it is hopelessly too early to comment at this stage. He is still in the process of talking to various people in South Africa. He is going to Lusaka to talk to Dr Kaunda. I believe he is also going to Lesotho and other states in southern Africa. It would not be in our interest to comment at this stage.

[Le Roux] Mrs Thatcher indicated yesterday that she is prepared to talk to President Botha. What is the government's reaction?
[Botha] We welcome it. We feel that there is a lack of information of such a nature that would push the problems of southern Africa to the fore. I cannot help getting the feeling that there are misunderstandings which could possibly be based either on unaccessible facts or various interpretations of the same facts. It would be unfortunate if ultimately more stricter punitive measures are imposed on us, something which certain European leaders do not want, leaders like Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl. My view is that it would be unfortunate if these measures do come finally while they could have been prevented, possibly by negotiations at higher level and therefore our president is prepared to talk to anyone.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, you have also indicated in a statement after President Reagan's policy speech on South Africa the possibility of negotiations at the highest level to establish Western standards and norms in South Africa. What did you mean by that precisely?
[Botha] Not at the moment but she has expressed the wish and you have heard what our standpoint is. If the two standpoints converge, then meetings from our side are not excluded. [end video]

Radio Links Conflict, 'Institutionalized Inequality'

MB240518 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Characteristic of the present reform debate in South Africa is its pre-occupation with change in a strictly political sense. This one-dimensional view of reform, with its assumption that the economic and social aspects may be left for later, is especially true of foreign inputs. But South Africans also, of all groups and political persuasions, tend to be susceptible to the delusion. It is a dangerous delusion, as Mr Harry Oppenheimer, retired Anglo American chairman, has reminded the country. It was necessary to tackle the social and economic problems first before the political, Mr Oppenheimer said this week, if changes were to be more successful, reasonable and desirable than those achieved in other African countries.

There is more than a little irony in this preoccupation with the political. A quarter of a century ago South Africans were complacently deriding the naivete of Kwame Nkrumah with his slogan: Seek ye first the politican kingdom and all else will follow. They were aware then that the necessary social and economic underpinning for the vast political change that overtook Ghana had not been provided. And they were not surprised by what followed — tribal warfare, coups, brutal repression, corruption and mismanagement.

The history of post-colonial Africa has been a continual reminder that political and constitutional development alone is not sufficient to ensure peace and prosperity. The primary challenge facing the continent, including South Africa, has been and remains the need to generate far-reaching social and economic advances for all its people. It is only when unequal opportunities and artificial limits on socio-economic mobility have been finally

removed that a collective interest in the maintenance of a stable political order can be expected to emerge.

It would be foolish to ignore the connection that exists in South Africa between conflict and institutionalised inequality in the social and economic fields. The Human Sciences Research Council [HRSC], in a report on an extensive survey on inter-group relations, referred to the fact that by far the greatest conflict potential in multi-ethnic societies was created when lower positions were assigned to people purely on the grounds of certain characteristics.

The HSRC study came up with a number of guidelines for corrective action. Economic growth should be so directed as to lead to greater equality. Access to key economic resources should not be restricted to membership of a particular group. The last remains of statutory job reservation had to be removed. To ensure equal access to the skilled labour market, equality in the provision of education was another necessity. The Group Areas act should not regulate the use of commercial and industrial land. And the informal sector should be fully deregulated.

Action in these fields and others may have to be initiated by government, but they fall outside the debate on specifically political change. Yet it is in these fields — in providing the social and economic underpinning for stable political development — that the most urgent work lies.

Louis Nel Rejects Relaxation of Emergency

MB221755 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1749 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA — The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, tonight rejected what he termed the "bias" of the Media Council and said he regarded the council's statement calling for relaxation of the state of emergency media curbs as "ill-considered." He termed as "unfounded" the council's criticism of the government and maintained that reporting and criticism of the full spectrum of South African political life continued. The South African public, he said, was "well-informed" on unrest-related incidents.

In the Media Council statement issued this morning, the council's chairman, former appeal court judge Mr L. de V. Van Winsen, said the council appreciated the government's predicament in coping with a dangerous internal situation, but "we believe steps taken against the media under the emergency regulations are counter-productive." "The emergency regulations, proclaimed on June 12, and orders issued under them, place crippling restraints on reporting and comment about unrest and related events such as strikes, boycotts and public debate on international sanctions.

"By excluding journalists from scenes of unrest except with official permission; by prohibiting all but official accounts of security force actions; by refusing to disclose names or numbers of people detained; by providing a wide-ranging definition of a "subversive statement;" by empowering the minister of law and order to confiscate and suspend publication of newspapers, the government is denying access to information the public has a right to know.

"South Africans now know less about some happenings in their own country than people elsewhere. Not only are they cut off from immediate news of certain events affecting their lives but they are also denied exposure to the views of other South Africans on issues of public importance," the statement said.

In reaction to the statement, Mr Nel said in a Bureau for Information release in Pretoria tonight that current limitations on the media on the reporting of security matters "are necessary in the public interest and will be maintained for as long as the situation warrants it."

His statement said:

"I have taken note of the contents of the statement of the Media Council on current press restrictions and I have also noted that the statement was not unanimous.

"The South African Government respects the public's right to be informed and the role of the media in the national political debate.

"Throughout the world national security considerations restrict the media's right to publish and broadcast. It is an internationally accepted norm that the greater the security implications, the greater the limitations on the media's rights.

"The Media Council's statement acknowledges that there exists in South Africa what is described as a dangerous internal situation. Nevertheless, it continues with a call for media rights that would apply in a normal situation.

"Nowhere in the council's criticism is any recognition given to the fact that there is a state of emergency in South Africa. Current limitations on the media on the reporting of security matters are necessary in the public interest and will be maintained for as long as the situation warrants it.

"The extent to which the criticism is unfounded in borne out by the very fact that the Media Council can make an allegation that South Africans know less about certain events in their own country than people elsewhere.

"It is incorrect to state that, as a result of the emergency regulations, South Africans are denied exposure to the views of other South Africans on issues of public interest, including security matters. Perusal of any South African newspaper shows that reporting and criticism of the full spectrum of South African political life, continue.

"The Bureau for Information supplies detailed information, on a daily basis, of unrest-related incidents. The South African public is well informed on these issues and I reject the bias of the Media Council.

"I therefore regard the Media Council statement as ill-considered."

Le Grange Views 'Terrorists' Arrests; Expects More

MB232018 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 23, SAPA — Key arrests of suspected ANC terrorists allegedly involved in at least nine terror attacks in Durban, were made within days of the recent beachfront and Central Durban attacks. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today more arrests were expected soon.

Mr Le Grange said yesterday that after intensive security police investigations, a number of key ANC suspected terrorists had been arrested. The arrests were made in a township a few kilometres from central Durban. Police also seized a big cache of Russian-made arms and ammunition. In the arms cache were several Russian-made AK-47 rifles, VZ rifles, submachine guns, limpet mines, handgrenades and large quantities of chemicals that could be used to make bombs.

Mr Le Grange said round-the-clock investigations had led to the arrests of those allegedly involved in the horror car bomb blast at the Parade Hotel, on the beachfront on June 14, in which three women were killed and 79 other people seriously injured. They are also alleged to have been involved in three bomb blasts — in a Brickhill Road rubbish bin, at a chemical plant and on the oil pipeline at Jacobs, all on the night of June 21/22. They were also allegedly involved in the explosions that burst the main water pipeline in Westville on June 30.

Those arrested were also allegedly involved in placing the 15kg Russian-made bomb under a car in the Pine Parkade on May 23. The bomb, which could have caused extensive damage, was defused by the bomb disposal unit.

Mr Le Grange said police also made arrests in connection with several terror attacks on homes. One of these was the home of Wentworth headmaster Mr Yuil-Peter Klein on May 1. Mr Klein and his wife Brenda were seriously injured when two handgrenades were thrown into their bedroom.

Police also made an arrest in connection with the springing from Edendale Hospital in Pietermaritzburg of Mr Gordon Webster — who was shot by police when he was found in possession of arms and ammunition.

At last count, not including the latest arrests, 32 suspected ANC insurgents had been either killed or arrested since the start of the emergency of June 12. A police spokesman said the latest arrests followed the interrogation of people held under the emergency regulations. A senior Durban police spokesman said: "Security police in Durban have had a very high success rate in arresting terror suspects in recent weeks."

Seven on Trial for PAC Membership in Cape Town

MB230506 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2202 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 22, SAPA — The trial of seven men charged with terrorism took a dramatic turn in the Cape Town Regional Court today when a detained state witness who did not want to "sell" his comrades was summarily jailed for a year after refusing to testify for the state. The man, who may not be identified, asked repeatedly to be allowed to join the accused in the dock when he was called to give evidence.

After a short recess, the magistrate, Mr J. Lemmer, warned the man he could be jailed for five years if he refused to give evidence. "I want to stand with them there (in the dock)," the man repeated. Asked why he did not want to give evidence for the state the man said: "I dont know. It's just my feeling. If I agree it will be the same as selling them." He was then summarily sentenced to a years imprisonment by Mr Lemmer.

The seven on trial are: Mr Mzwandile Mciteka, 25; Mr Andile Gusha, 23; Mr Donald Mxutu, 66; and Mr Simon Mayholewene, 64, all of Guguletu; Mr Bathemba Lugulwana, 33, of Langa; Mr Taelo Ntlaba, 19; and a 17-year-old youth, both from Paarl. They have all pleaded not guilty to terrorism and furthering the aims of the banned Pan African Congress (PAC), between January 1983 and this year, in the Cape, at Mekhweni, Paarl, and at Lady Frere.

At a previous hearing, Mr P Hazel, for the defence, said to a state witness who had been in detention for seven months; I put it to you that if you do not give evidence to the satisfaction of the gentleman next to the prosecutor (a security policeman) he will see to it that you stay inside." The man, who may not be identified, denied this. The court had heard that the man, who has been in a single cell since January, had been told he would be let out if he gave the correct information in court. The youth said he could not trust this.

The public and the press were initially barred from the hearing, but the press was later allowed in after Mr F. Buntting, for five of the seven, had made an application for the trial to be heard in open court.

The seven have pleaded not guilty to allegations of subverting or endangering the authority of South Africa, recruiting people for the Azanian People's Liberation Army, and pledging loyalty to the PAC and giving a PAC salute at a funeral in the Transkei last year. The state also alleges that three of the accused were involved in violence between the Azanian National Youth Unity and the UDF in Paarl last year. The hearing continues tomorrow.

Mr Mxutu and Mr Mayholewene were granted bail of R200 each and the others, who have been in custody for more than four months, were remanded.

Ciskei Resistance Movement Organized

MB231904 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1747 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Umtata July 23 SAPA — The former Ciskei minister of transport, Chief Morris Namba Sebe, who has been in self exile in Transkei since July 1984, today announced the formation of the Ciskei Liso Lomzi Resistance Movement aimed at countering alleged atrocities by the Ciskei goverment. Chief Sebe told a press conference in Butterworth that the movement was already in operation in Ciskei to protect the people there against Presi-

dent Lennox Sebe's regime. "I have always tried to convince President Sebe to change his cruel tactics of ill-treating his own black people ... and he gave me a deaf ear," he said. He listed a number of atrocities for which he said his elder brother, President Sebe, was responsible. Chief Sebe said his new resistance movement was not sponsored by any outside force or government but was his own brainchild and a wing of the newly formed opposition Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party led by Chief Lent Maqoma.

Mangope Warns of 'Beirut Generation', Offers Mediation
MB220906 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0905 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Mmabatho, July 22, SAPA — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana today offered to act as a go-between in negotiations between the ANC and the South African Government in an urgent attempt to stop the violence in southern Africa and to eliminate apartheid. Addressing Bophuthatswana's Parliament in Mmabatho he said his nation ahd an intrest in the future of the region and that "for too long I have been too silent."

President Mangope, speaking at a press conference shortly after his address said he had also sent similar messages to the United Democratic Front, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He warned in his speech that the youth of South Africa were still at present listening to the ANC but that there were frightening signs that some of the more frustrated people in the South African townships were losing their patience.

"Without unmistakeable signs of real progress there are indications that some South African young people will stop even listening to the ANC. If that happens, the freedom generation will become threatened by a new violent force which will be South Africa's version of a Beirut generation." This would be a generation that would know nothing but violence. "We must see to it that negotiations to eliminate apartheid and to prevent uncontrollable violence begin immediately," he said.

No Immediate RSA Response
MB221408 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1345 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Mmabatho July 22 SAPA — There was no immediate response from the South African Government today to this morning's offer by President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana to act as a go-between in negotiations with the African National Congress.

Addressing Parliament in the independent former homeland's Mmabatho capital, President Mangope said he had sent messages to the South African Government, the ANC, and other parties involved, urging them to begin immediate talks to stope the violence in southern Africa and to eliminate apartheid. [Passage omitted]

A government source said in Pretoria President Mangope's message would have to be conveyed through ambassadorial channels and the full text of his speech studied before a comment or response could be made. On his offer to act as an intermediary with the ANC, Mr Mangope told a small contingent of mainly foreign journalists flown in for the occasion that he had a vital interest in developments in the southern African region.

"I have decided that it is time for me to be heard on issues that affect it ... if I can be of assistance, I am offering myself." He said he was prepared to meet the ANC, and "I am in the process of negotiating with them for my part in the whole effort to find a resolution to the problems in South Africa."

Mr Mangope said the effect on his country of sanctions against South Africa would be "disastrous." "We already have a very high rate of unemployment and this would be exacerbated."

In his address to Parliament, he said the struggle against the "scourge of apartheid had already borne fruit in Bophuthatswana, and that the country met the criteria of sovereignty.

"But our struggle is not over ... we of the freedom generation most push forward now. We must continue our struggle to have our nation's borders extended so that all of the historic territory of the Tswana is joined as one, and we must continue to speak out for the other peoples of southern Africa who desire and deserve the status of nationhood. We must continue to struggle for the total elimination of all aspects of apartheid now."

Mr Mangope said he had sent messages today to the South African Government, the ANC, and other parties "urging them to begin immediate talks to this end." The talks should be confidential and in good faith, and although some said they would be impossible to hold, an attempt should at least be made. [passage omitted]

'Chaos' as Students Refused School Entry
MB220453 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2326 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 21, SAPA — Lamontville High School pupils in Durban, who burned their newly issued identity cards last week, were today refused entry to the school premises by security personnel. Chaos reigned as pupils tried to force their way into the school premises but those who managed to get in were ordered to leave by security personnel.

Lamontville pupils had been issued with identity cards on July 14 when black schools re-opened for the third term but burned them last week. The Department of Education and Training had sent pupils circulars dated July 18 extending the re-registration to today and urged pupils to bring parents with them. They were told that they would be required together with their parents to sign a declaration in accordance with the conditions for re-registration as laid down by the department.

Today scores of pupils arrived at school not accompanied by their parents as requested. The director of education in the Department of Education and Training, Mr P.J. Nicholson, said today parents had been sent letters urging them to ensure that their children had re-registered on or before 25 July.

Classes were disrupted at three schools in Umlazi today. Pupils said they were ordered out of classrooms by unknown youths at Zwelethu secondary school; Sandakahle lower primary school and Umlazi secondary school.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture, Mr E.S. Khumalo, today said he was unable to confirm the incident as he was still awaiting a report from the Durban office.

Coal Industry Hurt by Sanctions; Jobs Jeopardized

MB221026 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1025 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, July 22, SAPA — The Chamber of Mines announced in a statement today that the initial effects of the mounting international sanctions campaign against South Africa were beginning to impact on the coal mining industry.

The implications of the Danish parliament's ban on coal imports from South Africa were now being felt, it said. At the same time there had been a dramatic fall off in exports to France and an increasing reticence by other foreign buyers to take South African coal. The position would get much worse if the call for total sanctions in the European Parliament was successful. The possibility that Far Eastern countries would follow suit could not be excluded.

If this occurred, the statement said, the employment of up to 35 per cent of the coal sector's 110,000 employees of all races could be jeopardised. And as each employee was estimated to have an average of five dependents, nearly 200,000 men, women and children could be deprived of their means of living.

To prepare for this eventuality, collieries, members of the Chamber of Mines, had started with contingency plans to retrench employees in the near future due to the fall off in export sales, already down 17 per cent compared to last year in the case of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association.

Individual coal companies were now in the process of determining the basis on which the redundancy programmes would be instituted. It was expected that all categories of workers would be affected by the "regrettable but unavoidable" retrenchment programmes being forced on the coal companies by the sanctions campaign. This development would signal the end of a significant growth phase for South Africa's coal industry during which production had increased from 57 million tons in 1971 to 173 million tons in 1985. Black employment during the same period had risen from 45000 to 95000, an increase of almost 112 per cent, while real wages for blacks had increased on average by over 300 per cent.

With training and experience, blacks had been advancing steadily into jobs traditionally held by whites — such as artisans, dragline operators, hostel supervisors and certain administrative positions.

Against this background, the statement said, it was inexplicable why the general-secretary of the South African National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) should issue a call for sanctions at the recent conference for British miners in Wales as a means of summarily ending apartheid, "in view of the fact that the effects of sanctions would mostly affect members of his union."

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

22 July Report

MB221315 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1301 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA — Unrest-report for the period 06h00 21 July to 06h00 22 July:

No unrest-related deaths were reported while the number of incidents remains stable.

23 July Report

MB231306 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1503 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria July 23 SAPA — Here is the unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

"Six people died in black-on-black violence yesterday.
"In Veeplaas, Port Elizabeth, the police found the burnt body of an unknown black man at midday. The incident took place on the corner of Kantana Road and Veeplaas Road.
"In Siyabushwa, KwaNdebele, the burnt body of Mr Roy Sikosana, 27, was found by the police at 4pm in Gwawasa. Mr Sikosana was burnt to death with petrol.
"At about 3.30pm yesterday the police found the burnt bodies of two black men in Waterval "B", KwaNdebele: It is suspected that the men, who have not yet been identified, were burnt to death with petrol.
"At Bundu Inn, also in KwaNdebele, another two burnt bodies were found. The bodies, a black man and woman, have not yet been identified.
"Three black women and two black men were arrested in connection with the incident."
Report ends.

Bureau Clarifies Death Report

MB231737 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1733 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria July 23 SAPA — The Bureau for Information said today that a death reported on Saturday was, in fact, not unrest related. The bureau said: "In Saturday's unrest report the Bureau for Information reported that a 19-year -old coloured man was shot dead at Dysselsdorp in the eastern Cape when stones were allegedly thrown at the home of a member of the security forces earlier that day. The police investigations have since revealed that the incident was not unrest related and in fact took place outside a community centre after an argument. A shot was fired and a man was shot dead. Police investigations are continuing," the bureau said.

Poll: English Speakers Increasing Support for NP

MB200519 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1940 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 20, SAPA — There is currently more support for the National Party — mainly among English speakers — than there was in December last year but fewer Afrikaners now approve of government policies, a poll in the Sunday newspaper *Rapport* has shown.

The poll, a survey of 2000 whites conducted by an independent marketing group for *Rapport* newspaper, also showed a falling off of support for right-wing groups like the Conservative Party [CP] and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP].

The percentage of Afrikaners who were dissatisfied with government policies rose to 41.5 per cent from 35.9 per cent in December. English speakers dissatisfied with government policies dropped from 61.7 per cent in December to 44.8 per cent in the current poll.

On a question of how they would vote, the percentage of Afrikaners who said they would still vote for the National Party rose from 57 per cent to 60 per cent.

English speakers were evenly split on party support with 37.2 per cent saying they woudl vote for the National Party and 37.3 per cent choosing the Progressive Federal Party [FPF].

That sharp rise in English support for the National Party, up from 25 per cent in the December poll, was the main factor in the National Party's overall increase from 47 to 52 per cent of voter support.

The poll showed overall support for the PFP fell from 18.2 to 16.2 per cent in the past three months, a further slip from the PFP's strongest support of 20.1 per cent in December.

The CP and the HNP also slipped from a total of 18.2 per cent to 15.6 per cent.

A total of 13.4 per cent of those polled said they wouldn't vote if an election was held. The poll also showed that the respondents were evenly divided on whether government should try to negotiate with "black nationalists as opposed to communists within the outlawed Afrian National Congress, with 48 per cent answering "yes," and the same percentage answering "no." The rest were unsure.

Commentary Warns Against Oversimplifying Sanctions

MB210634 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] With sanctions against South Africa being debated in the American Congress and Elsewhere, *The Wall Street Journal* has delivered a timely warning against oversimplification of the issue. It notes the tendency to project the American situation onto South Africa, and the resultant view of a straightforward struggle between two classes: oppressed blacks and oppressive whites.

This revolutionary liberation view becomes tortured, however, the *Journal* comments, when it tries to explain why most of the country's violence involves blacks fighting blacks. In a reference to sanctions against this background, the newspaper warns: It serves no one's purposes, except the ever ready Soviet vulture, to pound on South Africa until it shatters.

The warning recalls the American defense secretary's caution a year ago about repeating the mistakes made in respect of Iran. In that country, a strongly reformist government had been ousted in a revolution which had had at least the tacit support of much of the media, and even some governments in the West. Iran now had the most repressive regime since the Middle Ages, Mr Casper Weinberger said, because people had paid no attention to the likely alternatives to the Shah's government.

In its analysis, *The Wall Street Journal* describes South Africa as less a cohesive nation than a landscape of many rival factions living under an uneasy truce. Shake up a country like this enough, it states, and it will fragment into bloody chaos of warring factions.

The absence of this insight from the criticism of outsiders is certainly its most serious deficiency. A great many South Africans do support Western values in respect of human dignity and rights and steady progress in narrowing the gap between the ideal and the practice, but that commitment does not change the circumstances with which policies have to deal. The commitment does not change the fact that South Africa, like many African countries, has a complex mix of nations and ethnic groups that often manifest conflicting loyalties, aspirations, and even norms for acceptable political behavior. Nor does it relieve in any way the intense pressures on the Third World peoples of South Africa and elsewhere in Africa — pressures to adjust to demands of an urban technological society which contradict firmly held traditional cultural norms, as well as pressures to equip themselves in an absurdly short time with the knowledge and expertise that the technological society requries.

That intense tensions and conflicts are generated in these processes is self-evident. The ideals are far from from having been achieved, but to single South Africa out for condemnation, ignoring how much further it has progressed than other countries in comparable circumstances, is misguided or, when accompanied by sanctions to try to thwart the progress, is dangerous mischief making.

ZAMBIA

Government: Reagan Blocking U.S. Sanctions Action

MB231838 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The government said today that yesterday's policy statement on South Africa by President Ronald Reagan is cal-

culated to forestall moves by the United States Congress to recommend effective economic sanctions against South Africa. Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Gibson Chigaga said in a statement that the speech by President Reagan has disappointed him greatly. Mr Chigaga said Zambia equally regretted the refusal of the United States Administration to recognize the urgent need for the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa to bring about change in that country. He said Zambia calls upon the United States Administration to reconsider its policy and bring it in line with the international demand for meaningful aid to the scourge of apartheid in South Africa.